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The Bombay Chronicle

CYCLES
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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

VOL. X NO. 98 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 1922. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to anymember of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
YEARLY	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
HALF-YEARLY	„ 16	„ 18
QUARTERLY	„ 8	„ 9
MONTHLY	„ 3	„ 3-8

Single Copy TWO ANNAS.

SUNDAY EDITION.

YEARLY	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

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S. K. BANERJEE,
Genl. Manager,
The "Bombay Chronicle."

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1870.
No. 615, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

N Y K LINE
NIPPON YUSAN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
Regular Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival	Depart.
*Saiko Maru	K. Aoyama		14th ap.	30th ap.
Awa Maru	I. Nirei ..	6,028	18th „	3rd May
*SanukiMaru	Y. Nakajima	5,872	7th May	11 May
Tamba Maru	D. Aoshima	5,845	1st May	16th „
*Yamagata Maru	S. Ochiai	3,807	14th „	29th May
Yeboshi Maru	T. Kinoshita.	3,938	15th „	30th „

*These steamers have no passenger accommodation.
†For Calcutta via Colombo.
All steamers, equipped with every comfort are fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge, and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.
For particulars, apply to—
K. AKIYAMA,
Manager.
Telephone No. 275.
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
1922.		
9th April	MANTUA †	10,902
6th May	MOREA	10,911
13th „	KALYAN*	8,987
20th „	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
27th „	NALDERA†	15,825
3rd June	CHINA	7,952
10th „	DONGOLA*	8,083
17th „	CALEDONIA	7,622
24th „	EGYPT	7,941

† MANTUA †NALDERA } *Through steamers from Australia.
* KALYAN * DONGOLA } *Through steamers from China, calling Bombay for Mails only.

P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN.—A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
18th May	MASHOBRA	8,288
1st June	MANELA	8,303
15th „	MADURA	8,978
29th „	MALDA	8,900

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

4th May	DELTA*	— —
10th May	SICILIA	6,813

* Through steamer from London.

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
5th May	MALWA	10.941
2nd June	NARKUNDA	16,118
30th „	MANTUA	10,902

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamers.	Destination.
24th April.	LHASA	Karachi coasting.
25th „	VARELA	Busra direct
27th „	BARALA	Karachi & P. Gulf.
28th „	LINGA	Karachi direct.
3rd May	GAMARIA	Australia via Malabar Ports, cargo only.
3rd May	KARAPARA	E. & S. Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage fo P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arrange with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

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CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms, Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1282.

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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ... . Yen 61,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonoseki
Dairen	Nagasaki	Singapore
Frengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Ceaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtao
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,000,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
N. OTSUKA.
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England).
HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.
BRANCHES.

Amara	Calcutta
Baghdad	Colombo
Bahrein	Madras
Basrah	Mosul
Bombay	

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £ 999,844
Reserve Fund ..... £ 500,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,000,156
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
J. S. Haskell, Esqr., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esqr.
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Narottam Moraji Esqr.,
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.
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L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III, of 1897.
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Lashkari, Mill Agent, Ahmedabad, Director.
HEAD OFFICE:- Baroda.
BRANCHES: Ahmedabad Navsari, Bhavnagar, Mehsana, Dabhoi, Surat Petlad Patan, Amrel and Bombay.
Capital Subscribed 80,00,000
Capital Paid-up 29,90,290
Reserve Fund 18,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVING BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
C. H. BANDLI,
General Manager.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LTD,
(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.)
HEAD OFFICE: Fort, Bombay.
BRANCHES—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Subscribed Capital .....Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital .....Rs. 40,00,000
Reserves Liability for Calls ...Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds Rs. 2,50,000
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest at 3 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.
STERLINGS DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCK and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
C. I. PAREKH AND CO.,
Agents.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	2,97,81,500
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 31-3-22 ...	59,82,112/8

HEAD OFFICE.
62-63, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
SUB-BRANCHES.
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street.
LONDON, AGENTS
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS: Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES upto Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30 June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS. Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.
General Banking and exchange business of every description transacted.
T. C. ANDERSON,
General Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

		Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorised	...	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	...	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	...	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	...	20,45,920	0	0
Reserve Funds	...	17,20,000	0	0

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Montgomery
Bombay		Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jullundur	Patiala
Calcutta	Jammu	Quetta
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Rahon
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gojra	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Hapur	Ludhiana	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	Umballa Cantt.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent from July to December.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

Bank by Post
If You Start Your
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNT
WITH US TO-DAY
WITH RS. 10
AND SEND
Rs. 10 Every Month
EITHER PER SEPOY OR BY POST
Your Child
AT THE AGE OF 21
GETS.
Rs. 4,500
and for Rs. 50 each month he gets Rs.22,500
Write for full Particulars to—
THE INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.,
POST BOX 22, BOMBAY.
Branches—
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MARTIN & CO.
Managing Agents.
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Incorporated in India 1907.
INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.
The Company Pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heir if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to
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Branch Secretary
Bunder Road, Karachi,
M. S. HOOSAIN, Branch Secretary
Residency Main Road,
Hyderabad Deccan.)
C. N MADHAVA ROW,
Acting Branch Secretary,
Lipton's Building
33, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager.
Calcutta.
WANTED ACTIVE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS.

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THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND	72,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorted period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
A. G. GRAY.
Manager.

THE BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO.
(NATIONAL OVERSEAS BANK.)
ESTABLISHED 1864.

Authorised Capital Esc.	48,000,000 $ 00—	£10,953,000
Paid-up Capital	24,000,000 „ 00—	£ 5,328,000
Reserve Fund	24,900,000 „ 00—	£25,527,000

(At Par of Exchange.)
HEAD OFFICE: LISBON.
STATE BANK OF PORTUGUESE COLONIES.
BOMBAY OFFICE: Great Western Building, Apollo Street.
BRANCHES:
LONDON: 37b, Throgmorton Street.
NEW YORK: 91, Liberty Street.
PARIS: 9, Rue de Helder.
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PORTUGAL:—Aveiro, Beja, Braganca, Castelo Branco, Coimbra, Covilha, Evora, Faro, Figueira, da Fos, Guarda, Guimaraes, Leiria, Olhao, Uortalegre, Potimao, Porto, Santarem, os Montes, Viseu.
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CHINA:—Macau. TIMOR:—Dili.
Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.
E. de MEDEIROS,
Manager.

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The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.
Established 1891.
Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 8,00,000.
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere.
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or The Chief of Agents
D. N. SEN & CO.,
1, Chowringhee
Calcutta
Agency Applications Invited.

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THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.,
13, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN,
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages.
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Secretaries and Managers.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LTD.
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"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
P. BANERJEA,
Secretary,
RAE & CO.,
Managing Agents.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents.
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and C. I.
321, Hornsby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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PUNCHGANI.
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THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL.
AT WHICH TO PUT UP IS THE
RAILWAY HOTEL
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Competent Chafes. High Class cuisine and Billiard Tables.
Charney Road, Bombay.
Telephone No. 111.

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THE ONLY BEST AND COMFORTABLE HOME
FOR RAJAHS AND HIGH CLASS HINDUS FAMILIES.
Shri Narsinh Hindu Lodge,
VITHAL SAYANA BUILDING, LOHAR CHAWL
Decent boarding and lodging accommodation guaranteed.

For charges:—	Monthly	Daily
Special Class for kings.	200—0	10—0
1st Class	75—100	3-8—5
2nd Class	50—70	2-8—3
3rd Class	40—	2—0

STUDENTS GRANTED FOR CONCESSION UPPER CLASS.

SITUATION VACANT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—ORDINARY TYPISTS for a Solicitor's office. Salary Rs. 50 per month. Apply Box No. 7986, Advt, Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3488

WANTED—A PROFESSOR in History and Economics and Assistant Professors in English, Sanskrit, Mathematics and Physics. Apply stating age, qualifications and experience before the 8th of May, 1922, to the PRINCIPAL, RAJARAM COLLEGE.
A R12835

WANTED—An ASSISTANT to take charge of a business office. Only those knowing accounts, business and office routine should apply personally to the undersigned ANNAPURNA COOKER COMPANY, Churney Road, Bombay, No. 4.
A C12812

WANTED—SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS for service in Tonk State. Salary Rs. 40 per month with free quarters Apply with copies of testimonials to the STATE SURGEON, Tonk Rajputana.
A C12805

WANTED—One GRADUATE (Sanskrit) as Headmaster, one under-graduate (Persian) one Vernacular Senior for a school in Dholka. Apply before 4th May, stating qualifications and previous experience to Box No. 7966, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3441

WANTED An energetic SALESMAN to sell of Rubber English Motor Tyres of assorted sizes, just arrived on private consignment. Reasonable commission will be allowed. Apply immediately Box No. 7887. Advt, Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C12550

WANTED,—An experienced and influential SALESMAN by an old Import House, for Sundries and Hardware. Good prospects for a really energetic man. Apply stating age, experience, referrences. Also mention Salary or Commission expected. Box No. 1987, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3494

WANTED.—M. A.'s on Honours Graduates in English, History and Gujerati as Professors for Gujerat Mahila Pathshala (College for Women), Ahmedabad. LADIES preferred. Please Apply stating Caste, age, experience, minimum remuneration expected, etc., to the SECRETARY, GUJERAT KELAVANI MANDAL, BHADRA, Ahmedabad.
A R3497

WANTED—AGENTS to introduce the "Millions Policy." The policy offers free Medical Aid Accident Compensation, 50 per cent. guaranteed profits, guaranteed monthly pensions, combined with full Life Assurance Benefits. Handsome terms to able men. For particulars apply to the SECRETARY, HINDUSTAN ASSURANCE & MUTUAL BENEFIT SOCIETY, LTD., Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.
A C12349

WANTED A MANAGER for the Jajodia Cotton Mills, Ltd., Calcutta, under construction. Applicant must have had a therough practical knowledge of building construction and machinery layout and erection which he will have immediately to supervise as also of running the Mills after erection; Candidate must be thoroughly experienced with the working of all the departments of a Cotton Mill, Spinning, Weaving, Dyeing and Bleaching. None need apply who has not had practical experience of erection of building machinery layout and running of the Mill in all its departments. Applying stating experience and terms with sopies of testimonials to, The Managing Agents Jajodia Cotton Mills Ltd., 1, Mission Row, Calcutta.
A 12803

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B R3471

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B R3475

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B R3480

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C R3408

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY TO PRINCES AND NOBILITY, a large decent airy bungalow with modern conveniences for sale or let. New PATTRAWALLA, LONAVALA.
C R3451

CHAGLA MANSION—TO BE LET—Newly built building, 3rd and 4th floors, Rentl Sc. 145, 155 per block, at Sussex Road, Byculla. Apply ALLIBHAI CHAGLA & Co., Bohorek Bazar, Mandvi or Chagla Villa, Dadar.
C R3368

TO BE LET at Andheri, a comfortaple, GROUND FLOOR of "Purshotum Vilas," 5 minutes from Station on Kurla Road, for Hindus only, Apply Box No. 7977, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
C R3464

TO LET—GODOWN nar Mazgaon Railway Station and on the tramway lines, 6500 sq. feat quite fit for storing purposes of erecting small factories working by oil or electric engines. For rent and plans please apply to Messrs. K. H. Kayani and CO., 7-11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.
C C12760

TO LET—Extensive SHOW-ROOMS, facing Hughes Road, next to Rolls Royce, with Mezzline Floor, especially suitable for Automobile Companies, permit for Workshop, adjoining Roadway to the rear of premises connecting Hughes Road and Gowalia Tank Road. Possession from First May. Ground space 16,000 square feet. Reasonable rent. Apply Box No. 7952, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C 12728A

OFFICES TO LET, IN BALLARD ESTATE, FORT.—Offices TO BE LET immediately in AMRUT BUILDING, situated on DOUGALL ROAD, opposite Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.'s Offices, near New CUSTOM HOUSE Blocks, measuring from 600 sq. ft. to 1,400 sq. ft. (large if required) at a monthly rent from Rs. 125 to Rs. 490, on Ground First, Second and Third Floor. For particulars and inspection apply personally to THE MANAGER, on the Premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m. and 5 and 6 p.m. or in writing to the owner at the undermentioned address: AMRATLAL AMARCHAND, 208-10, Kazi Syed St., Bombay, No. 3.
C R3482

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET.—On Hornby Road, space about 900 sq. ft. suitable for Show Room Offices, etc., Apply Box No. 7984, Advt. Dept., 'Bombay Chronicle."
C R3485

THREE TERRACE ROOMS with bath and closet at Warden Road, facing Sea Rs. 125. Apply H. A. OOMER on the premises after 5 in the evening.
C R3501

TO BE LET for high class Hindoos remaining one airy block second floor. Rent Rs. 175-200 to 325 Phone No. 3637.
C R3481

PALATIAL BUNGLOW at Warden Road, facing sea with garden and upto date fittings. Apply H. A. OOMER on the premises after five in the evening.
C R3500

TO BE LET, to Hindus only, GROUND FLOOR of the House opposite the Ford Co., Hughes Road, Chowpaty, monthly rent Rs. 350. Apply S. N. DABHOLKAR, Chowpaty Road.
C R3493

NOW AVAILABLE, modern furnished Room, Bath, Electricity, Rs. 50 per mensem. Doctor HINMAN, American Malaria Specialist, Girgaum Back Road, near Imperial Cinema.
C R3498

TO LET—FLOORS and ROOMS near Rly. Stns. at Dadar, Vikhroli and Bhandup. Apply OOMERSEY RAISEY & CO., New Chinch Bander Road, Bombay, 9, Telephone No. 1823
C R3419

TO LET—SEASIDE BUNGALOW at Ju Tara sands. Motor Road from Santa Cruz Station. Rent Rs. 300 Excellent seabathing. Apply to J. E. SAKLATWALLA, Nausari Building, Fort. Bombay.
C R3473

TO LET—A big GODOWN at Clerk Road, Jacob Circle and a small Godown at Mody Street, Fort. Apply L G. DOSSA, 14, Hamam Street, Fort.
C R3489

TO LET—For Offices, Fourth Floor Front of a building in the centre of Hornby Road, 57 by 26 feet. Available for immediate occupation. Lift is available. Apply Box No. 7981, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R12811

TO LET New upto date buildings at Rampart Row, Fort, from 1st June, 1922, suitable for Shops, Show Rooms & Offices. Apply to HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co., 18, Rampart Row, Fort.
R3474

TO LET Space For small Office, 3rd Floor, "ARYA BHAVAN" Building. No. 5, Ballard Estate, Graham Road, Apply Box. No. 7970 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
R3449

TO BE LET—A BLOCK to high-caste Hindu family at Ville Parla, Ghodbunder Road, Rent Rs. 40. Apply Box 7989, No 7989, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R3496

TO LET IMMEDIATELY—Ground-floor of "White House" at Andheri, near station, good locality, gardens. Apply M. N. ADAJANIA, Telephone No. 4936.
C 12791

TO BE LET SHOPS, ROOMS and a GODOWN at Sir Harkisondas Narottamdas Hospital, New Churney Road. Apply TOCLSIDAS TRIBHOVANDAS, Purshottam Buildings, New Queen's Road.
C R3491

TO LET.—Hornby Road, Fort, an airy commodius FLAT, admeasuring about 2,760 sq. ft. prominently situated, Electric fittings, lift and all modern sanitary conveniences. Immediate entry. Rent Rs. 1,000. For particulars apply Box No. 7985, Advt Dept. 'Bombay Chronicle.'"
C R3456

GROUND FLOOR OFFICE BLOCKS TO BE LET in AMARCHAND BUILDING on BALLARD ROAD immediate possession, most suitable for Shipping Companies' Offices, Shops, or Show Rooms, also offices on First Floor; all blocks FACING SEA. Situated near Alexandra Dock, Mole Station. For particulars please apply to the MANGER on the premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m. and 5 and 6 p.m. or on writing to the owner at the undermentioned address. AMRATLAL AMARCHAND, 208-10, Kazi Syed Street, Bombay.
C R3483

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

WANTED A GODOWN on the ground floor in the vicinity of Ismail Building, Church Gate Street. Write to Box No. 7987, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
D C12829

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

VALUABLE PLOT OF LAND, adjoining Kalyan Goods Yard about 6,000 sq. yards. Offered for Rs. 12,000. No brokers Apply Box No. 7975, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G R3460

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

FOR SALE.—HUP-MOBILES CAR, 7 sea 4 cylinder. Slightly used, going cheap. Apply Box No. 7976, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle.
HAVE YOU HEARD that FIAT, and ITALA LORRY, CHASSIS are being sold by The ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arthur Road, Jacob Circle, at Real Bargains.
Ja R3117

AN OVERLAND 4, FOR SALE fitted with new hood and recently painted. Insured for Rs. 4,000 and tax paid to March 1923. What offers? Apply Box No. 7965, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R3440

MOTOR-REPAIRS and painting quickly and economically executed in newly-built extensive workshop fitted with latest machinery under European management. Cars will be fetched from owners' garage on receipt of request and an estimate promptly rendered. Apply THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arther Road, Jacob's Circle.
JA

MOTOR CARS COLUMBIA SIX—Newly arrived consignment of Beautiful Cars. We challenge prices. We guarantee workmanship. We assure the Beauty. Cars on view at the BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES, Hughes Road, Sole distributors, Columbia Motors (India) Agency, 121, Medow St., Fort, Bombay.
Ja R3434

ONE six cylinder 1921 sport model CHANDLER CAR is TO BE SOLD by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. on 29th instant, at our show rooms, under instructions from Mr. M. C. Ghia, and at the risk and on account of the party concerned. Car in very good condition. Run only 3500 miles. Open for inspectioen. BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES HUGHES ROAD, BOMBAY.
JA R3484

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

FOR SALE - MARELLI -8 B.H.P 230/400 volts A. C. Pumping sets Brand new. Each complete Rs. 1800 only three remain unsold. Please write for further particulars THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO. 80, Homji Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.
K

WANTED—Second-hand very little used CRUDE OIL or SENCETION GAS ENGINE. 75 to 125 B. H. P. State particulars and lowest price to Box No. 7968, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R3445

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—New students enrolled daily for vacation classes. Apply immediately GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, Apollo Street.
M R3499

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS, ESTABLISHED 1893. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subject—"Bookkeeping and Accountancy. Typewriting Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

WANTED—An EARLY PASSAGE to England in return for services by a hospital trained nurse willing to take entire charge of Invalid or child—Indian family preferred references given. Apply Box No. 7982, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R3479

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE.

MESOPOTAMIA RIVER CRAFT.

FOR IMMEDIATE DISPOSAL.

SEVERAL HANDY STEAM LAUNCHES about 50 feet.

Oil Barge	151 feet.
Sea Going Tug "Mashona"	106 feet.
Steel Transport Barge	150 feet.

Apply to:—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Nicol Road, Bombay
12446

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—At Andheri Station by local train leaving Churchgate 5-55 p.m., on 24-4-22, THREE ACCOUNT BOOKS of N. Maganlal and Co., and Maganlal Callianjee. Finder will please communicate with R. C. RAWELL, 27, Ghoga St., Fort.
PB R3495

LOST ON Sunday night the 23rd April, (10 to 12, p.m.) or left in a carriage taken from Byculla station to Colaba, one 3¼A (Post card size) ENSIGN FOLDING CAMERA, containing an exposed film, in a leather case with the owners name marked on it. Police informed. The finder or any person leading to the trace of this camera, will be handsomely rewarded by the SERVICE ADVERTISING ASSOCIATION, 43, Great Western Buildings, Fort, Bombay.
R3478

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

CHEESE Fresh White English Cheddar by well known makers can be had on cut quite fresh at Re. 1-12-0 per lb. WILLIAM GREEN & CO., 65, Parsi Bazar.
T R3477

PERCO IRON CEMENT—For Foundries, Domestic Quality for repairing Kitchen Utensils, Baths, Pails, Stoves, etc. Apply to C. D. KERRAWALLA, Kalachowki Road, Parel
T R3448

STANDARD TYPEWRITING CO., Importers of Typewriters and Accessories. Expert tutors of Typewriting by Touch System at very moderate rates. Repairs of Typewriters a Speciality. Ribbons, Carbons and all supplies stocked. 259/261, Hornby Road. Opp Messrs. Cox and Co., Fort.
T

FOR SALE—SPIRIT STOVES, Letter Files, Paper Fastners Cheap jewellery, Glass Chimney of different sizes, Safety Razors, etc. all of the best German Maker, and electric Chandalliers, ceiling hangings and brackets of the best Austrian Maker. For particulars please apply to Messrs. K. H. Kayani and Co. 7-11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay
T R12760

TYPEWRITERS—Fox Portable Typewriters, Improved Models, complete with carrying case. All uptodate devices, self-folding, visible, compact, durable. Weight 7 lbs. List price Rs. 200. Now offered to a bargain price of Rs. 175 only. Buy early, few left. Also Standard (Office model) Fox Typewriters. Lowest prices. Investigate. Rebuilt and Second-hand Typewriters from Rs. 100 and upwards. Best typewriter supplies. Repairs to All Makes of Typewriters. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate St. Fort, Bombay, Phone 4869.
W

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—

	Rs.
Blick 7, Rs. 70, Hammond 12	80
Remington 7, Rs. 80, 90, 2 Colours, 110.	125
Sun, Visible, Portable, Back Spacer...	125
Oliver 3, Rs. 110, 5, B. S. New Types...	135
Underwood 5, latest, Rs. 190, Brief, 185	200
Yost 20, Brief, Rs. 200, Dec. Tabs, ...	225
L. C. Smith 8, latest, Rs. 150, Brief...	225
Oliver 9, latest, Rs. 185, 190, Policy ...	250
Remington 10, Visible, Rs. 180, 200, 225	200
Remington 10, Brief, Rs. 210, latest...	260
Remington 11, Brief Rs. 300, Policy...	275
Remington 10, Rebuilt, Rs. 275	300
Corona, New, Rs. 207, Underwood Portable	230
Gujerati Remington No. 9, Brief	200
Century Portable, New Rs. 160, L. Case 190	

NICHOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts.
Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.
C12726

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

(1) THE KOHINOOR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the principal sum of Rs. 100 secured by each of the debenture issud by this Company and secured by a trust, deed dated the 14th day of November, 1912, and made between the Company of the one part and Sir Thomas William Birkett and Pranjiwandas Narandas Esquire of the other part will be paid and satisfied on and after MONDAY, the first day of May at the Registered Office of the Company, Killick Building, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, during office hours on presentation and delivery of the debenture in discharge of the principal moneys thereby secured. Notice is also given that interest on the prinsipal sum secured by each of such debentures (less Income Tax) for the period from 1st January, 1922, to 1st May 1922 will be paid at the same place and time on and after the day abovementioned. No interest will be paid in respect of the principal sum secured by the debentures after the 1st day of May, 1922.

Arrangements are being made for a new issue of debentures, notice of which will be given in due course and preference will be given to all existing debenture holders. These new debentures will be issued as from the 1st of May 1922.

Dated this 25th day of February, 1922.

By Order of the Board.
KILLICK NIXON & CO.
Agents.

(2) THE KOHINOOR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

PROSPECTUS.

A copy of this Prospectus has been filed with the Registrar of Companies.

ISSUE OF 10,000 FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES OF RS. 100 EACH BEARING INTEREST AT 7 PER CENT.

THE KOHINOOR MILLS Company, Limited, will issue on the 1st day of May, 1922, Registered Debentures of the aggregate nominal value of Rs 10 lacs secured by a mortgage to Trustees of the Company's lands, mill and other buildings and machinery and repayable on the expiration of ten years from that date (i.e., on 1st May 1932) and carrying interest (not free from Income Tax) at the rate of 7 per sent per annum payable half yearly, on the 1st day of November and the 1st day of May in each year by Interest Warrants issued to the Registered holders of the debentures on the Bankers of the Company in Bombay nominated in the debentures.

Applications accompanied with a remittance of the full amount of the value of the debentures applied for and containing the full name, address and signature of the applicant must be sent to Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co., the Agents of the Company, at the registered office of the Company, Killick Building, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, not later than 12 noon on the 30th day of April, 1922.

Receipts for the amount of the remittance will be forwarded by post to the applicants to be exchanged for the debentures when allotted and have been made out and are ready for delivery.

Where no allotment is made the remittance in full and in case a less number of debentures is allotted than is applied for the balance will be returned to the applicant without interest.

In allotting these debentures preference will be given to former debenture holders of the Company. The former debenture holders can send in their applications accompanied with their debentures instead of cash monies.

Forms of application can be obtained from Messrs. The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Ltd., Bombay, Messrs. The National Bank of India, Ltd., Bombay, and Messrs. The Central Bank of India, Ltd., Bombay and also from the Registered Office of the Company, Killick Building, Home Street, Fort, Bombay.

By Order of the Board.
KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, dated 15th of March, 1922

NOTE:—Any number of Debentures can be consolidated in one Debenture upon the request and at the expense of the Debenture-holder.
C12432

OOTACAMUND

TO LET.

ROSSMOYNE. Large commodious fully furnished bungalow with cottage suitable for Princes or large families, drawing, dining, sitting, Office and pantry rooms, 4 bed rooms, 3 dressing rooms, 5 bath rooms, Kitchen, Stables, immediate possession. Apply to Messrs. DASTUR AND CO. Sollicitoros, High Court, Hornby Road, Bombay.
C12709

WANTED

WANTED An experienced L. C. E. as State Engineer. Apply with testimonials stating terms &c. to Dewan, Wadhwan State, Wadhwan City.
C12798

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of a Lecturer in Physics at the Royal Institute of Science, Bombay. Pay Rs. 175-10-225. Only those need apply, who have passed M. Sc., or B. Sc., 1st Class in Honours with Physics as Principal subject. The applicant should state his age and birth date. The applications should reach the undersigned on or before the 15th May 1922.

A. N. MELDRUM, I.E.,
Ag. Principal,
Royal Institute of Science.
Royal Institute of Science.
Bombay, 21st April 1922.
C12790

LUCKNOW UNIVERSITY.

WANTED—A PROFESSOR OF OPHTHALMOLOGY on a salary of Rs. 1,200 in the grade of Rs. 1,200—50—1,400 per mensem.

Private consulting practice allowed in this subject.

The appointment will be in the first instance on probation for two years.

Leave rules according to Civil Service Regulations.

Every officer, teacher or other servant of the University holding a substantive appointment, and receiving a salary of Rs. 40 per mensem or more, shall be required to subscribe at the rate of 8 per cent. of his salary to the Provident Fund, and the University shall make a contribution of 12 per cent. of the subscriber's salary to the Fund.

All applications along with typed copies of testimonials and qualifications to be submitted on or before the 7th May, 1922, to the Registrar, Lucknow University.

Canvassing will disqualify any candidate.

The Hospital duties attached to the post can be ascertained on application to the Superintendent, King George's Hospital, Lucknow.
C12726

PUBLIC NOTICES

YARN & COTTON READY WASTE FOR SALE.

TENDERS are invited for ready wastes (Yarn and Cotton) at the HINDOOSTAN Mill, situated at Jacob Circle and WESTERN INDIA MILL, situated at Kalachowky Road, which will be received at Company's Office No. 2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay, till TUESDAY, the 2nd May, 1922. A deposit of Rs. 200 will be taken with each tender. The tenders on Company's printed forms only will be accepted.
TA C12828

THE DWARKA CEMENT CO. LTD.

SUPPLIERS TO THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT TEST HOUSE reports, in his opinion "TEMPLE" BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT is of VERY GOOD QUALITY. The finest ground cement in India being 5.2 per cent. residue against 14 per cent. British Standard Tensile strength (neat) 786 against 450 lbs. British Standard.

For full report apply to—
PURSHOTAM VITHALDAS & CO.,
No. 2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

WE hereby inform the public that Mr. ABDUL HAMID GAREJA of Hyderabad is not now our Agent and we are in no way bound if he receives advance. We hear that he printed similar order books and thus cheats the public who should send orders direct was for Brass Lamps.

D. G CHIKHALIKAR & CO.,
Brass Lamp Manufacturers,
Main Rd., NASIK.
R3490

NOTICE.

THE office of SHETH MULRAJ KHATAU will be REMOVED from Oriental Building, to Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, on and from 1st May, 1922.

By order of
SHETH MULRAJ KHATAU.
H. L. DAWLATJADA.
C12827

GERMANY.

REPRESENTATIVE of a European Mercantile Firm will be proceeding to England and the Continent early in May and is prepared to undertake any suitable commissions in the way of arranging Agencies, making purchases or establishing connections. Write for interview to Messrs. ANDERSON ROGERS & WARD, LTD., Post Box 496, Bombay.
12833

THE EMPEROR EDWARD SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a FINAL DIVIDEND of Rs. 120/- (One-hundred and Twenty only) per share, free of Income-Tax, has been declared for the half-year ended 31st December, 1921, and that the same will be paid, on production of the share-certificates, at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7-11, Elphinstone Circle, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 26th April, 1922, between 12 and 4 p.m. (Standard Time) to those share-holders whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 17th April 1922.

By order of the Board,
for the Emperor Edward Spg. & Mfg. Co Ltd.
B. D. PETIT SONS & CO.
Agents.
Bombay, 21st April, 1922.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS it is noticed that tinctures and other spirituous preparations manufactured in India are occasionally imported into the Bombay Presidency without a permit from the Collector of the District of import (in the case of Bombay from the Collector of Bombay) and without prepayment of duty to which they are liable under Sections 9 and 19 of the Bombay Abkari Act, 1878 (Bombay V of 1878) and the rules and orders issued thereunder the attention of the public is hereby drawn to the aforesaid Act, whereby, whoever in contravention of the said Act or of any rule or order made thereunder imports any such tinctures or other spirituous preparations is liable to fine and imprisonment.

(Sd.) W. C. SHEPHERD,
Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Excise.
Bombay, 3rd April, 1922.
C12830

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank will be held on FRIDAY, the 5th May 22, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Head Office of the Bank, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Report of the Directors and the Audited Accounts for the fifteen months ending 31st March 1922.
2. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Birdhichand J. Poddar, in place of late Sheth Sitaram K. Poddar.
3. To elect two Directors in place of Sheth Hansraj P. Thackersy and Sheth Kedarmal B. Ladya, who retire by rotation, under clause 99 of the Articles of Association, but are eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly.
4. To appoint Auditors for the next year and fix their remuneration.
5. Any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board,
(Sd.) BISHESHWARNATH BHARGAVA, B.A., LL.B.,
Secretary.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank are CLOSED from MONDAY, the 24th April, 1922, to SATURDAY the 6th May, 1922 (both days inclusive).
C12825

LOST SHARES

NOTICE.

THE ASSUR VIRJI MILLS LTD.,

LOST OR MISPLACED.

FIVE CERTIFICATES in respect of five Shares Nos. 6627 to 31 in the Assur Virji Mills Ltd., standing in the name of Hargovindas Jethabhai, have been MISPLACED or LOST any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within fifteen days hereafter to the Registered office of the said Company Assur Virji Bldgs., Mint Road, Fort, Bombay, otherwise duplicate certificates will be issued to the above-mentioned owner.

ISHWARLAL M. PAREKH.
Dated 26th April, 1922.
C3492

LEGAL NOTICES

TRADE-MARK CAUTION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that VACUUM OIL COMPANY, a Corporation duly organised under the laws of the State of New York in the United States of America having its principal office and place of business at the City of New York in the said State and carrying on business amongst other places in British India at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Bombay, is the owner and sole proprietor of the following Trade-Mark:—

VACUUM.

The said Trade-Mark consists of the arbitrary word "VACUUM" generally arranged to appear in bold-faced letters of a colour contrasting with the material on which it is placed, used in connection with other words intended to identify some of the various products manufactured or sold by the said Corporation. The said Trade-Mark is used by the said Corporation in commerce among the several States of the United States of America and between the said States and foreign nations and particularly with England and European Countries and British India, in respect of oils particularly Petroleum or Petroleum products either alone or in combination with others materials and generally in respect of products manufactured and sold by the said Corporation.

The said Trade-Mark has been registered in the United States of America being No. 31,735 dated the 21st day of June 1898, and a Declaration in respect of the said Trade-Mark has been registered under the Indian Registration Act, XVI of 1908, with the Sub-Registrar of Assurances at Bombay on the 7th day of December 1921 under No. 378.

Any fraudulent imitation of the said Trade-Mark or other infringement of the said Corporation's rights therein will be dealt with according to law.

Dated this 22nd day of April, 1922.

CRAWFORD, BAYLEY AND CO.,
Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Bombay.
Attorneys for Vacuum Oil Company.
C12819

TRADE-MARK CAUTION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that VACUUM OIL COMPANY, a Corporation duly organised under the laws of the State of New York in the United States of America having its principal office and place of business at the City of New York in the said State and carrying on business amongst other places in British India at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Bombay, is the owner and sole proprietor of the following Trade-Mark:—

The said Trade-Mark consists of a gargoyle or spout projecting from the gutter of a building and shaped to represent the upper portion of a dragon and having the word "Gargoyle" printed above it. The said Trade-Mark is used by the said Corporation in Commerce among the several States of the United States of America and between the said States and foreign nations and particularly with England and European countries and British India, in respect of salad oil, oils, greases and waxes for the preservation of leather, leather blackings and dressings, floor and linoleum dressing waxes, coating oils, greases and waxes for preserving woods and metals, paints and painters' materials, chemical mixtures for tanning, lubricating, illuminating and heating oils, greases and waxes, pipe-joint grease,—paraffin wax, cheese coating wax, oils, greases and waxes for stuffing and finishing leather and generally in respect of articles prepared or sold by the said Corporation.

The said Trade-Mark has been registered in the United States of America being Nos. 62, 061, 62, 124, 62, 516, 62, 629 and 62, 821 dated respectively the 16th day of April 1907, the 16th day of April 1907, the 14th day of May 1907, the 14th day of May 1907, and the 28th day of May 1907, and a Declaration in respect of the said Trade-Mark has been registered under the Indian Registration Act, XVI of 1908, with the Sub-Registrar of Assurances at Bombay on the 7th day of December 1921 under No. 377.

Any fraudulent imitation of the said Trade-Mark or other infringement of the said Corporation's rights therein will be dealt with according to law.

Dated this 22nd day of April, 1922.

CRAWFORD, BAYLEY AND CO.,
Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Bombay.
Attorneys for Vacuum Oil Company.
C12818

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY,

IN INSOLVENCY.
No. 350 of 1922.

In SHIRINBAI CASSUMALLY, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan female Inhabitant, till lately carrying on business in Export and Import under the name and Style of Nazar & Co. and now residing at Tejpal Road, New Gamdevi, without the Fort: An adjudged Insolvent.

Ex parte HIRALAL MARGOWANDAS Petitioning Creditor.

WHEREAS the abovenamed SHIRINBAI CASSUMALLY has been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further orderd that the said Insolvent do immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon her, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 25th day of April, 1922.

E. J. DAVAR,
Ag. Chief Clerk.
Chief Clerk's Office, High Court,
Bombay, this 25th April, 1922.
C12854

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Government of Maharashtra
on 10 April, 2017

LEGAL NOTICES

TRADE-NAME CAUTION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that VACUUM OIL COMPANY, a Corporation duly organised under the laws of the State of New York in the United States of America having its principal office and place of business at the City of New York in the said State and carrying on business amongst other places in British India at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Bombay, is the owner and sole proprietor of the following Trade-Mark:—

MOBILOIL.

The said Trade-Name consists of the word "MOBILOIL" generally arranged to appear in bold-faced letters of a colour contrasting with the material on which it is placed, used in conjunction with other words to identify the line of lubricating oils manufactured and sold by the said Corporation for the lubrication of petrol driven motor vehicles. The said Trade-Name is used by the said Corporation in Commerce among the several States of the United States of America and between the said States and foreign nations and particularly with England and European Countries and British India in respect of the said line of lubricating oils manufactured and sold by the said Corporation for the lubrication of petrol driven motor vehicles.

A Declaration in respect of the said Trade-Name has been registered under the Indian Registration Act, XVI of 1908, with the Sub-Registrar of Assurances at Bombay on the 2nd day of December 1921 under No. 376.

Any fraudulent imitation of the said Trade-Name or other infringement of the said Corporation's rights therein will be dealt with according to law.

Dated this 22nd day of April, 1922.

CRAWFORD, BAYLEY AND CO.,
Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Bombay.
Attorneys for Vacuum Oil Company.
C12820

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 1945 OF 1921.
LONG CAUSE.

Plaint filed the 13th day of May, 1921.

SUMMONS to answer Plaint under Sections 64, 68, 70, 71 and 112 of Code of Civil Procedure.

This Suit will appear on the Board of the Court taking new Long Causes, and will be heard according to its priority in that Court, but if postponed on the day fixed for hearing will take its turn in the general arrears list.

You are required to file a written statement of your defence and serve a copy on the Plaintiff within FOUR WEEKS from the service of this Summons upon you in default whereof or of filing a notice of your intention to defend, this suit will be set down to be heard ex parte and you will be liable to have a decree or order passed against you.

CHHOTALAL MULCHAND, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, carrying on business as yarn Merchant, under the name and style of Tricumlal Mulchand at Tamba Kanta, near Pydhowni, outside the Fort of Bombay .... Plaintiff.

Vs.

1. PARBHULAL RADHABAI AMIN, 2. MANECKLAL RADHABAI AMIN, 3. CHATURBHAI RADHABHAI AMIN, 4. SHA NAGINDAS VENICHAND, 5. UTTAMRAM MOTIRAM and 6. JAGJIWAN MAWJI, till lately carrying on business as Commission Agents under the name and style of Ramniklal Natverlal at Tamba Kanta near Pydhowni, outside the Fort of Bombay, the first three defendants residing at Kadian Baroda State and the whereabouts of the defendants 4, 5, and 6 being not known to the plaintiff .... Defendants.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiff has filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendants whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Plaintiff claims from the Defendants Rs. 7089-9-9 as per particulars annexed to the plaint herein with interest thereon and the costs of this Suit.

you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 12th day of June, 1922, at a quarter to eleven o'clock in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such suestions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff, and as the day fixed for year appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relationg to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

WITNESS Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this 3rd day of June, 1921.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
for Prothonotary.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 3rd day of June, 1921.
Messrs. MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA and CO.,
Plaintiff Attorneys
C12?

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of VALABAI, widow of Vassonji-Nandji late of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant .... Deceased.

MORARJI MATHURADAS KAMDAR and JYESTHAMAL MORARJI KAMDAR, both of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, residing at New Gamdevi Road, outside the Fort......... .... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 20th day of April, in the year of our Lord One Thousand nine hundred and Twenty two and in the Twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
W. J. HOWARD.

The 20th day of April 1922.
MESSRS. MADHAVJI & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
C12836

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF HOSE, LETTER BOOKS, QUILTS; BELTS, BRUSHES, NUMDAH FELT, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on SATURDAY, the 29th instant sell by public auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms No. 120, Apollo Street, by order of the Banks and Offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned the following:—

1 case coloured cotton hose, 1 case hair slides, 1 case letter books.

1 case half hose, 1 case coloured cotton hose, 2 cases white satin jeans.

1 case cotton quilts, 1 case pure Indian Drills, 2 Bales cotton piecegoods.

2 cases wool half hose, 1 silk embroid Muslin all over, 3 cases quinine pills.

1 case Paris garters, 4 cases cotton towels, 15 cases Pad locks, 2 cases confectionery.

27 cases canned fruits, 3 cases cornel shuttles, 1 case suction hose.

6 cases gin sundries, 1 case scrub brushes, 2 cases medium Bow springs.

1 Parcel Belts, 7 Parcels hooks and eyes, 2 parcels celluloid comb wear.

1 Parcel celluloid hair rings.

On account and risk of Mahomedally. A. Rajkotwalla of Bhendy Bazar.

20 Rolls yellow namdah Felts.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, 29th April, 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, one iron safe on stand, etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred canoe victoria in good order.

1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.

1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis in good order.

AUCTION SALE of Stock-in-Trade and Goodwill of the Shops and Business of Selling Silver Articles and Ornaments as well as Hosiery Goods at Abdul Rehman Street as Going Concerns.

SUIT NO. 227 OF 1921.

Dawoodbhai Mohamedally Khokhawalla .... Plaintiff.

vs.

Abdool Hoosain Mohamedally Khokhawalla and others .... Defendants.

Lot No. 1.—Under instructions from Messrs. Jehangir and Seervai, Attorneys for Abdool Hoosain Mohamedally Khokhawalla, the Administrator of the estate of Mr. Mohamedally Noorbhai Khokhawalla, deceased, and pursuant to the directions contained in the consent decree dated 15th November, 1921, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 26th April, 1922, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the following:—

The stock-in-trade of the shop and business of selling silver articles and ornaments at Abdul Rehman Street as a going concern with the goodwill and the right to the monthly tenancy of the premises in which the business is being carried on. The stock-in-trade consists of silver articles and goods gilted and otherwise of various shapes and designs such as bangles, watch chains, ear-rings, sleeve links and collar buttons, handles for umbrella and sticks, cups, locketes, pendents and other miscellaneous articles with show cases, pillows, carpets and scales and iron safe.

Lot No. 2.—The stock-in-trade of the shop and business of selling hosiery goods at Abdul Rehman Street as a going concern with the goodwill and the right to the monthly tenancy of the premises in which the business is being carried on. The stock-in-trade consist of hosiery goods both cotton and woollen such as jerseys of different varieties and sizes, socks and stockings, towels, napkins, handkerchiefs, table cloths, bed shetes, pillow covers, blankets and other articles of clothing together with show cases, carpets, etc.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jehangir and Seervai, first defendant's atetorneys, or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF SIDLEY DEASY AND OAK LAND MOTOR CARS.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 4887 of 1921 (Charandas vs. Morarji), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 29th instant, sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, at Apollo Street, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), the following:—

One 15-20 H.-P. Sidley Deasy Motor Car Landaulett body bicycle wheel seven seater with accessories and spare wheel.

One 15-20 H.-P. Oak Land Motor Car five seater in good order.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 2,000 COTTON BALES (SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER).

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant sell by public auction at 5 p.m. (S. T.) at Colaba old gun carriage Factory opposite old Colaba station on account of the Insurance offices concerned the following:—

About 2,000 Cotton Bales of Umra Khangam Berar and C. P. District (slightly damaged by fire and water) in the recent fire at Messrs. Patel Brothers' Jetha.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Stationary Shop at Fort with the Right of Occupancy and Goods in Punchayet Lane and Mazagon.

Suit No. 868 of 1921.

Abdool Hoosain vs. Salebhoy.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver herein, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 28th April, 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction Stationary Shop at Bazar Gate account books, paper, roneo, nibs, pencils, etc., and with the right of occupancy, and at Mazagon, the goods at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF GLASS (TUMBLERS) GOLD ORNAMENTS, CYCLE, ENGINE, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on FRIDAY, the 28th instant, sell by public auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms 120, Apollo Street by order of the offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned the following:—

3 cases glassware (Tumblers).

By order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate unclaimed and proclaimed articles such as Gold studs and links, gold nose ring, gold puttees, watches, sari, choli, cycle, lucas lamp, etc., etc.

By order of the concerned and on account and risk of the mortgagors F. N. Layshorpe and R. D. Khambata:—

One Model Engine (Maharaj).

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF FLOUR MILL AT DUNCAN ROAD.

Suit No. 1595 of 1922.

Tulsidas vs Morarji.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver herein, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 28th day of April, 1922, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at Duncan Road.

One flour mill with impliments, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 26th April, 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

AUCTION SALE OF LARGE LOTS OF GOLD ORNAMENTS AND JEWELLERY.

THIS DAY, Wednesday, the 26th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 25 Medows Street, Fort, by order of mortgagees concerned and on account and at the risk of Zaverbai, widow of Keshavji Damoder.

Gold ornaments:—

2, Ful Sankla, 2 carved Sankla, 4 Mogra Bangles, 2 Sanklas carved one Vank, 4 webbed bangles, 2, Surma Kadas, 4 Surma Bangles 2 Kankanis, 2 Tara Tapki Pattern kada, 4 Popat Vel Bangles, 2 Kada Jali Pattern, 2 Paties with Ghughries, 2 bangles large Paty, 1 Popat Har 4 Wankadia Bangles 4 Vanks with Ghughries, 2 Round Wanks one Trakva Jadav, one Kankni Jadav, one ghughri carved, 4 Surma bangles, 2 chandan chud es 2 Jays with Ghughri, one Yandbo Jadav, one Trakva Jadav, one Trakva Ram Ratric, 2 vanks, 2 Javs with Ghughries.

PEARL ORNAMENTS.

4 Bangles, one Mala 2 Pearled Ravifuls. 2 Bangles, 2 Kankanis one Nath, 1 Mala one Pearl Collar, one Pearl Wank, 2 Moti Mogra Sankla, 4 Moti Mogra Bangles.

DIAMOND ORNAMENTS

2 Bangles 2 Rings. 1 Diamond necklace, 2 Bangles Ruby, one Ring emerald.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO CONTRACTORS, HOUSE BUILDERS, TIMBER MERCHANTS AND FURNITURE MAKERS.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 142 TONS TEAK SQUARES.

THIS DAY, Wednesday, the 26th inst. at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the Sewree Bunder by order of Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Co.

About 100 tons Moulmein Teak squares.

AND ALSO

By order of Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Co., and on account and at the risk of Seth Haji Esmail Haji Noormehamod Chandia.

40 first class Teak squares about 22 tons marked M.S.

132 first class Teak squares about 20½ tons marked S.H.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 12 TONS TEAK SQUARES.

THIS DAY, Wednesday 26th inst. at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Sewree Bunder by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Seth Trikamji Jivandas.

10 Teak Squares about 12 Tons

MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers.

VORA AND CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Household and Office Furniture, Chesterfield Sofas and Chairs, Large and small, Fire-proop strong safes suitable for Offices Banks Shroffs, etc., Dinning Table fitted with Castors and Cover Bronz Statue with Electric Bull, Electric Fans A. C. and D. C. Electric Chandleur High Class Carpets Curtains, American full size Roll Top Table Bedsteads Iron and Wooden, Cradle etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE

THURSDAY, the 27th April, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Auction Room 72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay will sell the following:—

Full size American Roll Top Table special made to order very strong Mohaganized Dinning Table with Castors and Cover, Silk, Leather and Tapestry lined sofas Chairs, Chest of Drawers Book cases, Hat and Towel stand. Glass and Panal Cupboards, Large Cabinets, Arm & Armless Chairs Valuable Easy chairs, Cuhtains, Hanging and side show cases, Fancy teapoys, Marble top table office and Ladies writing tables with Crockery A. C. & D C. Table & Hanging Electrict Fans Electric Chandleur and various other kind of furniture etc., etc.

CARPETS—High class and of various Designs Fancy, Plush and Woollen Carpets.

WATCHES—Very valuable watch manufactured by Messrs. Waterbery Clock Co., Gold Hand and Wrist watches, Cathidral shape cabinet Clock etc.

Fire and Buglar proof safes sizes 24, 30 48 inches complete with stand.

Gramaphone with records. Musical Bosus Organs

Bronz Statue very valuable fitted with Electric Bulb, Chandleur, Hall Lamps etc., etc.

Property is open to view.

SALE CONDITION—Deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the Lots being knocked down and the balance to be paid within 2 days and to remove the goods at once.

VORA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th April, 1922

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents
No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 581.

THE PROPERTY ON THE NOWROJI HILL ESTATE WILL BE SOLD TO-DAY AT 4-30 P.M (S.T.)

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO RICH PERSONS TO INVEST THEIR MONEY.

Auction Sale of Property on Nowrojee Hill Estate of the Improvement Trust.

By the order of B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and assignee of the estate and effects of Ismail Dossa, Hooseinbhai Ismail and Gulamhussein Ismail and with the concurrence of the mortgagees, Messrs. Currimbhai and Co., Ltd., Messrs. CRAWFORD and CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst. at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the Premises the undermentioned property.

Auction Sale of Nowrojee Hill Estate of Improvement Trust on WEDNESDAY, the 26th April 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

SECOND LOT.—All that land admeasuring 220 square yards or thereabouts situate on the being plot No 16 of the Improvement Trust's Nowrojee Hill Estate in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay and bounded on the North by the passage belonging to the proposed play ground on the South by plot No 18 of the Nowrojee Hill Estate agreed to be leased to Thakursey Tej —on the East by the Chinch Bunder Road and on the West by Plot No. 17 of the said estate and forms a portion of the premises bearing New Survey No. 3184 and assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 3780 and Street No. 20.

For particulars and condition of sale apply to Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and Co. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, or the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th April 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
89, Apollo Street,
Tel. No. 8469.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 CASES HOSIERY AND COLLARS.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Suit No. 2 of 1922.

Messrs. S. Haji Esmail and Co., and anr. ...... Plaintiffs.

vs.

Messrs. F. Abdulla and Co. .... Defendants.

By order of the Plaintiffs above named and on account and at the risk of the Defendants the said Messrs. F. Abdulla and Co. and in pursuance of the order made in the above suit Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of April 1922, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort the undermentioned goods:—

1 Case 60 Doz. Ladies' Hose (Stockings)

1 Case 100 Doz. Ladies' Hose (Stockings)

1 Case 200 Doz. Collars.

1 Case Children's Hose, Cashmere and artificial silk socks and 3 allwool overcoats.

1 Case 60 Doz. Children's Socks.

Terms—25 per cent deposit and delivery within 8 days.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 198 CASES PROVISIONS.

(JAMS, SARDINES AND SWISS MILK.)

6 CASES SWISS LACES AND 3 CASES GLASS WARE, ETC.

HIGH COURT.

Suit No. 1596 of 1921.

Kering Rupchand and Company ....Plaintiffs.

vs.

Nazar A. M. Dharemsi and Shirin Cassamally ....Defendants.

Under instructions from the Mortgagees Messrs. Canji Dwarkadas and Co. and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Bai Shirin Cassamally the Second Defendant and in pursuance of the directions contained in the Order made in the above suit on 13th day of April, 1922, Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers will on Wednesday, the 26th day of April, 1922, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), sell by public auction at their rooms in Apollo Street, Fort, the goods mentioned below:—

178 Cases Provisions Jams, etc.

15 Cases Sardines.

5 Cases Swiss Milk

6 Cases Swiss Lace.

3 Cases Glass ware.

Terms:—Deposit 25 per cent., Delivery within 8 days on payment of balance.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, 30TH APRIL, 1922, AT 10-30 A.M. (S. T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 30th day of April, 1922, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), at No. 4 "Saleh Mansions," Dubash Estates on Nepean Sea Road, very valuable decent household furniture etc., comprising dining table, chairs, sideboard, dumbwaiters, meat safes, rich glass and porcelainware, chesterfield sofa easychairs, teapoys, Iron single and double bedsteads, mirror and panel door almirahs clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, dressing and washhand tables, large sleeper, bath, English ice chest, hatstands, cupboards, cooking utensils, etc.

The property of W. F. Goose, Esq., of Messrs Rolls-Royce, Ltd., breaking up house.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th April, 1922.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 36 Hummum Street, Fort
Telephone No 4087

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed and Confiscated and Bonded Goods belonging to the Government Customs Department.

In accordance with Sections 88 and 167 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878 and under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Bombay, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the New Customs House, Ballard Road, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th April, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), the following goods:—

Wearing apparel, Florida Water, Rice, Whisky, Vermouth, Cotton Laces, Empty Bottles, Tins and Cases, Deck Chairs, other miscellaneous goods, etc.

1 Iron Flagstaff with wire stays Mooring and signal yard complete.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 2,700 BALES COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 28th April 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S T.) at Colaba on the Old Gun Carriage Factory ground on account of the Insurance Offices concerned the following Cotton saved from the late fire that occurred at Colaba in Mr. Narsey Nagsey's godown.

About 2700 Bales Cotton (Berar: Khandesh, Bengal and Central India, etc., etc.) slightly damaged by fire.

The above will be sold in different lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down

MENESSE and Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th April, 1922.

AMUSEMENTS

Under the kind patronage of
H. H. the Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwar of Baroda

Gandharva Natak Mandali

will stage at
NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE, Grant Road.

Wednesday 26th Apr. 1922 at 8-30 p. m. (S.T.)
Sangit] SWAYAMWAR [Acts
Saturday 29th April 1922 at 9 p. m. (S. T.)
Sangit] SANSHAYA KALLOL [Acts 5
Sunday 30th April 1922 at 3 p. m. (S. T.)
Sangit] DYANPADI [Acts 3

Rates of Admission Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, 2½ 1½ 1, and Annas 12 and 8,

Tickets can be had at Nana Shankarshet's Temple, Tardev Road, Near Grant Road Station,

Proprietor:
GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY AT 6.30 p. m.
BERT LYTELL
In
" THE LION'S DEN "

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY at 9-30 p. m.
Bandman's Eastern Circuit Ltd.
Presents
KAAI'S ROYAL
HAWAIIAN TROUBADORS.
Booking at Rose & Co. upto 6 p. m. after 7 p. m. at the Theatre.

THE EMPIRE

To-Day At 6-30; 8-15; and 10 p.m.
The Screen's Greatest Treat
MARY PICKFORD
IN
"A ROMANCE OF THE REDWOODS"
An Artcraft Picture of Unusual Heart Appeal Charm and Thrills.

THE EMPRESS

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
"RAMAYANA"
"RAMAYANA"
"RAMAYANA"
"RAMAYANA"
in 21 parts of absorbing interest
This Week Third Instalment
(Parts 12th to 16th)
Come and See the Story of the Ages.
(Gorgeous Scenery)
Ancient Temples.
Wonderful Illusions.
A Veritable Treat.
A Superb Cinematographic Gem.
All lovers of Ancient Indian History and Devotional Mythology must see this
Stupendous Production
The First Indian Serial

THE "STAR"

presents
To-night and This Week!
A Big Human Interest Drama
"THE HOUSE WITHOUT CHILDREN"
A Splendid Society Picture
A clean story of Home life, intensely interesting to everybody, and particularly to those who reside in "Houses without Children."
7,500 feet—8 parts.
together with
A Topical Budget shewnig
The Procession of POPE PIUS XVI.
4 Shows Daily commencing 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30
Saturday, and Sunday Extra Matinee at 3-30.
NO INCREASE IN PRICES.

Coming! Coming! Coming!
The World's Greatest Wonder Serial
"THE WHIRLWIND"
featuring
The most celebrated Screen Star
"CHARLES HUTCHISON"
America's death-defying Hero of Dare-devil deeds.

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT AND FIRST WEEK
Pathe presents
The First Chapter of the Tales of
ONE THOUSAND & ONE NIGHTS
AN ENTIRELY NEW PRODUCTION
STARRING
MADAME NATHALIE KOVANKO
in the role of GOUL-Y-HANAR

The most gorgeous and the most expensive production of the year in three chapters of three parts each.

1st chapter:—GOUL-Y-HANAR

in Pathe colour and pathe tints Better than the "Sultaness of love" recently shown in Bombay. It is a picture that you will never forget. Come and see.

PATHE GAZETTE & POLARD COMIC
Daily 7, 8-45 & 10-30 P. M
Saturday and Bank Holiday at 5 P. M
Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 P M

Note:—In spite of the greatest cost of this film the prices will remain as usual

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

To-night's The Night

for those who have failed to see the most stupendous
KOHINOOR PRODUCTION
PUNDALIK
The greatest production ever seen. Thousands have seen it and thousands are eager to see it.

THE MAJESTIC DON'T BE LATE
CINEMA: 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 (P.M.)

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 24.

The storm in the bay is probably only of moderate intensity and is crossing the coast just south of Chittagong. The storm in the Arabian Sea either is as far south of the latitude 12 degrees moving westward or more probably as dissipated. New western disturbance has probably given a few light showers in the extreme north. The rainfall has been nearly general in Burma and South Bengal and has occurred in few stations in Mysore. The chief amounts are Margui, half an inch; Kyankthan, six; Yamethin and Mymyo; a half; Mandalay, one; Chittagong, two and Barisal a half.

Forecast:—Extension in upper Burma and Assam.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 25th April, 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear, and the air is drier than usual. Day temperature is generally above normal; night temperature is in excess at Multan and Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal. Both day and night temperatures are above normal; the maxima recorded range from 108 degree to 110 degree.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded except at Mount Abu, where moderate cloud is present. Humidity is generally below normal except in lower Sind. Day temperature is above normal throughout, and rose to 111 degree at Jacobabad. Night temperature is also above normal except at Karachi.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is locally below normal in Gujarat and Kathiawar. Day temperature is generally above normal, the highest maximum recorded being 114 degree at Deesa. Night temperature is higher than usual throughout.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature is above normal generally, Akola recording a maximum of 111 degree. Night temperature is in excess in the south-western districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal. Temperature is locally above normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Poona reports 0.20" of rain. The sky is overcast at Poona and Belgaum; it is clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is above normal locally in the Bombay Deccan. Both day and night temperatures are above normal in Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—The disturbance in the Arabian Sea has ceased to affect coast stations. Weather has been dry except for a few falls in the north Bombay Deccan. Temperature is high to the north of latitude 20 degrees north. Heavy cloud prevails over Gujrat and Kathiawar and conditions are favourable for local thunderstorms there.

Forecast.—A few thunderstorms are likely in the Bombay Deccan, Gujarat and Kathiawar, and possibly in the Central Provinces.

INDIA TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY FOR THE 24TH APRIL, 1922.

The storm in the Bay is probably only of moderate intensity, and is crossing the coast just south of Chitagong. The storm in Arabian Sea either is as far south as latitude 12 degrees moving westwards or more probably has dissipated. A new western disturbance has given a few light showers in the extreme north. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma and south Bengal and has occurred at a few stations in Mysore.

The chief amounts are:—Mergui half an inch; Kyaukpyu six; Yamethin, Maymyo a half; Mandalay one; Chitagong two and Barisal a half.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON TUESDAY, THE 25TH OF APRIL 1922.

Station	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity 8 hours	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Total, 1st Nov. to date	Departure from normal to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	—	..	—
Do. 24th	87.?	68 8	66	—	1.97	+1.28
Jask	88.?	73.4	90	—	5.72	+1.60
Muskat	90.6	? 3	95	—	1.98	—1.90
Do. 24th	88.	79 6	9?	—	1 ?8	—1.89
PUNJAB—						
Multan	..	..	..	—	..	—
Rawalpindi	97.5	63.	24	—	11.80	+1.87
Lahore	9?.2	?2 3	?7	—	1.66	—2.15
Hissar	96 4	66.7	0	—	1.23	—0.96
Ambala	9?.8	?3.?	8?	—	2.79	—2 98
Delhi	93 8	? 2.6	29	—	0.85	—2.42
UNITED PROVINCES						
Agra	100.7	76.8	31	—	0.90	—1 08
Manipuri	100.3	?9.9	32	—	?.75	—1.95
Jhansi	101 3	72.1	23	—	1.32	—0.62
Cawnpore	100 ?	72.9	24	—	2.36	+0.06
Allahabad	106	..	?2	—	1.58	—0 82
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	108.1	68.6	29	—	2.60	+1.26
Karachi	88.7	?2.8	98	—	1.49	—0.18
Ajmer	?4.?	63.4	34	—	0.08	—1.2?
Jaipur*	96.3	?4 2	23	—	0.28	—1.38
Kotah	1?0.0	73.6	15	—	0.05	—1.89
Mount Abu	86.8	71.4	7	—	0.27	—0.95
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	103.6	?6.1	70	—	0	—0.55
Dwarka	87.7	76.	?7	—	0	—0.83
Veraval	87.4	67.6	29	—	0.04	—0.42
Rajkot	?05.	65.0	20	—	0	—0.51
Bhavnagar Para	1?4.8	71.2	8	—	0	—0.57
Surat	108.1	75.4	28	—	0	—0.43
Ahmedabad	?8.4	?4.8	?2	—	0	—0.40
Deesa	108.9	67.3	1?	—	0	—0.53
Neemuch	9?.1	?5.6	51	—	0.48	—0.42
Indore	?0?.6	65.1	33	—	0.36	—0.76
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	?01.3	68.8	24	..	2.36	—0.72
Saugor	10?.2	71.2	1?	—	1.95	—0.46
Hosangabad	104.7	72.8	17	—	3.80	+0.82
Khandwa	107.0	66.8	22	—	2.20	+0.86
Akola	1??.5	71.5	19	—	2.33	+0.12
Amraoti	1?7.2	?1.2	5	—	0.52	—1.74
Nagpur	?06.2	78.	12	—	0.64	—2.49
Chanda	107.5	79.4	26	..	1.22	—2.23
Raipur	101.2	70.1	30	—	1.29	—1.53
KONKAN—						
Bombay	9?.6	80.6	80	—	0	—0.66
Ratna	90.9	?.1	71	—	0.41	—0.66
Marmu	?8.	86.?	77	..	1.84	+0 02
Karwar*	92.0	?3.0	72	0.02	1.83	—0.56
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	10? 5	68.?	7	—	0.70	—0.46
Ahmednagar	?03 2	71.3	9	..	1.08	—0 75
Poona	?03 9	70.?	47	0.01	0.51	—1 12
Sholapur	..	..	45	..	.14	+5 18
Bijapur*	101.4	77.6	63	—	6.59	?4 57
Belgaum*	96.5	69.?	47	..	6.26	?4 23
Aurangabad*	1?8 9	77.8	3	—	1.59	—0.22
Nizamabad (Indur)	106 4	77.	37	..	3.49	+1.13
Hyderabad	102.1	76.7	56	..	7.01	+4.30
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	92.4	82.3	74	..	1.77	?0.45
Calicut	88 8	80.5	81	..	5.18	—3.96
Cochin	90.7	77.1	79	..	14.9?	?0.44
Colombo	87.7	74.1	95	..	20.14	—14.96
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	93.8	77.?	74	—	3.50	—3.95
Bellary	100.6	78.5	52	—	4.05	+0.97
Cuddapah	104.4	81.0	55	—	3.27	—2.32
Madras	?2.2	78.7	74	..	9.59	—11.72
Bangalore	92.?	71.2	78	0.47	4.80	0.06
Coimbatore	97.1	76.3	76	—	9.16	+2.49
Trichinopoly	99.5	78.?	71	—	5.86	—?.20
Negapatam	99.3	81.3	67	—	18.04	—?.82

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, April 24th.

Months.	To-day's Price.
April	—
May	10 11
June	..
July	10 16
Aug.	—
Sept.	..
Oct.	10 09
Nov.	—
Dec.	..
Jan.	9 98
Feb.	..
Mar.	..

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, April 22nd.

Total in Sight	9,127,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	4 8,000
East Indian " "	448,000
American " "	3,483,000
Other " "	364,000
Total Sales	27,000
East Indian Sales	1,600
Total Speculation	—
" Export	—
East Indian Export	..
" " Stock	24,000
" " Forwarded	1,900
" " Actual Export	—
" " Imports	1,000
" " Speculation	..
American Afloat	174,000
East Indian Afloat	8,000
Total Afloat	218,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, April 21st.

	Bales.
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	—
" Exports to Great Britain	—
" " to France and Continent	..
" " to Japan	6,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	965,000
" " at Interior Ports	1,026,000

New York, April 22nd.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	12,000
" Exports to Great Britain	25,000
" " to Continent	12,000
Futures at New York Mar.	—
Futures at New York May	—
Futures at New York July	—
Futures at New York Oct.	—
Futures at New York Jan.	—
Spot Cotton at New York	18 88
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	—
Futures at New Orleans May	16 99
Futures at New Orleans July	17 08
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	11 1/8
Demand B...	—
Silver Commercial Bars U. S. mined	99 5/8
Do. Foreign	67 3/8

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, April 24th.

Futures at New York	May	17 99
	July	17 64
	Oct.	17 68
	Jan.	17 61

Liverpool, April 24th.

Cotton Del. M.U. G.O.C. Liverpool,	May	10 19
	July	10 21
	Oct.	10 13
	Jan.	10 06

London, April 24th.

Telegraphic Transfers	1/3 3/16 Firm
Bar Gold	£ 4 13/5 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	34 3/4 Quiet

MONEY MARKET.

London, April 22nd.

Rentes 3 per cent	58 1/4
Bar Silver Spot	34 3/8
" " 2 months hence	34 3/8
Closing Tone of Silver :—China selling.	Steady.
Bar Gold (per oz.)	—
Interest day to day loans	2
" 7 day Market loans	2 1/2
Discount, Bank of England Rate	4

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, April 22nd.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe 62 1/2 lbs. Apl.-May Paid	56/9
Barletta Russo 64 lbs. Apl.-May Sellers	56
Australian 62 lbs. April Sellers	56/6
Tone Firm.	
Wheat Afloat to U. K.	3,055,000

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 17 5 8
Hongkong	£ 111
National	£ 40

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold	Nominal,
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship Mar.-April Nominal	£ 18 1/2
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship	Nominal.
Tone of Rapeseed :—	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship April-May Nominal	£ 21
Tone of Linseed :—	
Cottonseed, Bombay sound delivered per ton Apl.-May Sellers	£ 9
Feria Rapeseed :—Apl.-May Value firm	18
Linseed, Argentine Apl.-May upward tendency	£ 21
Tone :—	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 63
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 59 3 4
Copper Braziers	£ 62 1/2
Yellow Metal	£ 8 1/4
Hard Spelter	£ 21 3/4
Corrugated Sheets	£ 16 1/8

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4 % 1960/90	£ 87 5/8
Victory Bonds 4 %	£ 89 1/2
War loan 5 % 1929/47	£ 101 3/4
Consols 2 1/2 %	59 3/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 %	34
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan).	64 3/4
Govt. Securities 3 %	55 3/4
7 p/c. Indian Loan	£ 111 3/4

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure May-June	10 1/2
Plantation First Larex Crepe April	8 7/8
Foreign of Coal Cardiff to Bombay	21
Tone :—	

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Cawnpore 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta June-July Sellers	16/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta June. Sellers	19/3
Do. Do. June July Sellers	19
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay June-July Sellers	20
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi June-July Sellers	20/3
Tone :—Dull.	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From Our Correspondent.)

April 25.

To-day Reuter reported 8 points higher in New York futures and the Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M. G. Broach April-May at Rs. 457 and advanced till Rs. 461. F. G. Broach July-August opened at Rs. 482½ and going up by half a rupee eased to Rs. 480 on selling by Bull Marwari operators. It then improved to Rs. 484½ on prominent Marwaris buying. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 485. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 486½ and closed at Rs. 485½. Fine M. G. Oomra May opened at Rs. 375 and dropped to Rs. 370 on Marwari Bull operator selling. Again advanced to Rs. 375 which was the rate at 4 p.m. While Oomra July opened at Rs. 392 and declined to Rs. 387. Again improved to Rs. 393½ on buying by a Japanese House. F. G. Bengal May was Rs. 339 and July Rs. 345 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton was steady yesterday and there was a little inquiry by Shippers for nice Oomra cotton.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 P. M.)

Bombay, April 25th.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	April May	462
" "	July August	485 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	May	341
" " "	July	346 1/2
Fine Oomra	May	376 1/2
" "	July	394 1/2
Southern	May/June	475
"	July/Aug.	488

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 25th.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	April-May	461
" " "	July-Augt	485
Fully Good Bengal	May	342
" " "	July	348
Fine Oomra's	May	376
" "	July	395
Southern	May/June	475
"	July Aug.	488

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 25th.

Description,	Super-Fine	F Good	Good	fine
M. G. Bengal and sind Punjab	—	375	355	335
M. G. Oomra's No. 4	403	388	373	—
M. G. Central P. No. 1	433	418	403	—
M. G. Central P. No. 2	418	403	388	—
M. G. Broach	—	478	468	458
M. G. Punjab American	—	—	—	—

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc, the 48 hours ending 6 p. m., on 24th April 1922.

Cotton	18631	Bales
Wheat	6582	Cwt.
Linseed	10885	"
Rape, etc	5945	"
Gingelly seed	3213	"
Poppyseed	1161	"
Gr undnuts	10694	"
Castorseed	4186	"
Rice	5176	"
Myra ollama	2779	"
Cottonseed	11519	"
Mowraseed	Nil	
Gram	2073	"
Juwar	1828	"
Masur	Nil	
Barley	1147	"
Bajra	1178	"
Coal	334	Tons.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

April 25.

Bars gold ready, Rs. 28-5.
Bars gold forward, 28-3-6.
Bars silver ready, 93-12.
Bars silver 1st settlement, 93-14.

EXCHANGE

B C Rate, Bank's selling T T, 1/3 1/32.
Bank's selling D D. 1/3 1/16.
On London, Bank's selling T T, 1/3 3/32.
Bank's selling D L, 1/3 1/8.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, 1/3 5/16.
Bank's buying T T, 1/3 5/32.
Bank's buying D D, 1/3 3/16.
Tone of Exchange, Quiet—Steady.
On Paris, Bank's selling D D, Frcs 294.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, Frcs 314.
Bank's buying D D, Frcs 304.
On Japan, Bank's selling T T, Rs. 170.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P, Rs. 165.
On Hongkong, Bank's selling D D, Rs. 204.
On Singapore, Bank's selling D D, Rs. 184.
On New York, Bank's selling D D, Rs. 361.
London gold ready, sh. 93-6.
London silver ready, d. 34-3/4.
London silver forward, d 34-3/4.
Tone of Silver—Steady, China and Ind'a bought.
Cross Rates on London to the Pound Sterling.
American Exchange, Dollars 4.43.
French Exchange, Frcs 47.40.
Swiss Exchange, Frcs 22.70.
Belgium Exchange, Frcs 51.60.
Italian Exchange, Frcs 81.50.
German Exchange, Mrks 1100.
Prague Exchange, Krons 225.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper, Rs. 57.
5 per cent War Loan, 82/8.
4 per cent Terminable Loan, 96.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, 75.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922, 99/14.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928, 101.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926, 100/6.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1930, 100/6.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935, 103/4.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974, 64.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1929, 95.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974, 64.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49, 95.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974, 64.

SHARES.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1345, India 115, Central 33/8, Tata Bank 15 and Eastern 73.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance 2650, Alliance 315, Apollo 87/8, Birla Mills 81/4 xd, Bombay Cotton 1160, Bombay Dyeing 1412/8, Bradbury 1080, Century, 817/8, Central India 4785, Colaba Land 2220, Coorla 267/8, Crescent 562/8, Currimbhoy 1635, David 1430, Edward Sassoon 515, Elphinstone 137/8, Fazulbhoy 1385, Gokak 232/12, Indian Bleaching 205, Indore Malwa 607/8, Jamshed 535, Kastoorchand 990, Khatao 575, Kohinoor 3255, Luxmi Cotton 4750 xd, Madhavarao Scindia 262/8, Madhowji 525, Mathuradas 900, M Petit 4500 xd n, New Great 830, Pabani 890, Pearls 1120, Planet 267/8, Shaparji 386/4, Swan 1050, Swadeshi 5090, Tata Mill 1190 n.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 500 xd, Bombay Burma 460, Bombay Burma N I 135 pr, Bt Burma Pet 10/12, Bombay Tramway 113/12, Bombay Flour 1450 xd, Bundi Cement 43, Indian Cement 270, Katni ord 245, Katni def 1120, New India 18, Shivrajpur 28, Tata Iron ord 57/8, Tata Iron def 197/8, Tata Iron N ord 50, Tata Iron N Def 145, Tata Hydro 840, Tata Oil 51/4, Scindia Steam 6/4.

SHARE REPORTS.

BANKS.

NAME.	Paid up amount	Face value	Div. paid.	Last Div.	Quotations to buy
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Allahabad Bank	100	100	Feb-Aug.	18%	400
Alliance	100	—	Jan-Aug.	17%	280
Baroda	50	100	Jan-July	15%	80
Imperial	500	500	Jan-July	16%	1345
" Contributary	125	—	"		358 12
India	50	100	Jan-July	15%	115
Central	25	50	Feb-Oct.	14%	33/8
Tata Bank	22½	75	"	as. 10	15
Chartered Bank	£. 5	£. 5	Apr-Oct.	" £.	75
Eastern	£. 5	£. 10	"	"	73
Hongkong and Shanghai	$ 125	$125	"	64½ £.	97
Mercantile Bank of India	£ 12½	"	"	16½ £.	282
Bank of Morvi	10	25	Feb-Oct.	6½	9

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

NAME.	Paid up amount	Face value	Div. paid.	Last Div.	Quotations to buy
Ahmadabad Dholka	100	100	Mar-Sept	8½%	118
" Prantij	500	500	"	9½%	600
Amritsar Patty	100	100	"	9%	100
Cent. Provinces	100	100	"	6%	88
Chaparmukh Silghat	100	100	"	3½	55
Dhond Baramati	100	100	Feb-Aug.	3½	65
Khulna Bhagirghati	100	100	"	4½	100
Larkhana	100	100	"	4½	60
Mandhra Bhoa	90	100	Feb-Aug.	"	55
Pachora Jamner	100	100	Feb-Aug.	"	55
Sara Siraj-gunj	100	100	Mar-Sept.	4%	59 xd
Sialkote Narowal.	100	100	Apr-Oct.	8½	83
Sindh Light	100	100	Jul-Jan.	11½	120
Tapti Valley	500	500	Mar-Sept.	"	595
Upper Sindh Light	100	100	Feb-Aug.	4½	65

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

NAME.	Paid up amount	Face value	Div. paid.	Last Div.	Quotations to buy
Bundi Portland	10	10	July	1-12-6	43
Bamankua	5	—	—	—	4
Central Mining	10	—	—	6%	32½
Indian Cement	250	250	—	17½%	270
Katni Cement ord.	100	100	"	12	245
" Defd	40	40	"	46	1120
Shivrajpur	10	10	"	4	28

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

NAME.	Paid up amount	Face value	Div. paid.	Last Div.	Quotations to buy
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
Ah. Advance	500	500	Apr-Oct.	200	2650 xd
Alliance cotton	100	100	—	—	315
Appollo	50	—	—	6	87/8
Birla mills	100	..	..	—	81/4 xd
By Cotton	500	500	March	100	1160
By. Dyeing	250	250	Mar-Sep.	88	1412/8
Bradbury	250	250	—	85	1080
Bombay Industrial	100	100	"	10	118
Century	100	100	Mar-Sep.	44	817/8
Cent. India	500	500	May-Nov.	310	4785
Colaba Land	700	700	"	90	2220
Coorla	100	100	Mar-Sep.	"	267/8
Crescent	100	100	Mar-Sep.	50	562/8
Currimbhoy	250	250	"	110	1635
David	250	250	"	85	1430
Dawn	250	250	Jun-Dec.		1250
E. D. Sassoon United	7½	10	"	as. 8	4/15
Edward Sassoon.	200	200	May-Nov	50	515
Elphinstone	100	100	Feb-Aug.	15	137/8
Fazulbhoy	250	250		130	1385
Framji Petit	1000	1000	May	150	2300
Globe	100	100	"	"	230
Gokak	100	100	"	"	232/12
Ind. Bleaching	100	100	"	"	205
Indore Malwa	100	100	Apr-Oct	56	607/8
Jamshed Mfg.	250	250	Mar-Sep.	"	535
Kastoorchand	500	500	Mar-Sep.	50	990
Khatao	100	100	"	"	575
Killachand mills	100	100	"	"	17
Kohinoor	500	500		151/4	3255
Luxmi Cotton	1000	1000	Mar-Aug.	"	4750 xd
Madhavrao Scd	100	100	"	20	262/8
Madhowji	500	500	"	"	525
Mathuradas	500	500	"	100	900
Maneckji Petit	1000	1000	Mar-Sep.	300	4500 xd
Meyer Sassoon	100	100	Mar-Sep.	35	335
Morarji	1000	1000	"	250	6200 xd
New Great	200	200	"	40	830
New City	100	100	Apr.-Oct.	"	600
Pabani	250	250	"	50	890
Pearls	250	250	"	90	1120
Phoenix	100	100	Mar-Sep.		900
Premier	100	100	"	—	170
Planet	100	100	"	—	267/8
Presidency Mills.	125	125	"	—	44
Sassoon Cotton	100	100	"	—	150
Shapurji	100	100	July	25	386 4
Sholapur	1000	1000	Sep-Mar.	1400	10000
Simplex	250	250	Jun-Dec.	40	9.0
Standard	500	500	"	120	2500 n.
Swan	250	250	Oct.	160	1050
Swadeshi	500	500	Mar-Oct.	250	5090
Tata Mill	500	500	"	—	1190 n.
Vishnu Cotton	500	500	"	—	2050 xd

ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

NAME.	Paid up amount	Face value	Div. paid.	Last Div.	Quotations to buy
Ahd. Electricity	100	100	"	10½	152
Andura Valley	1000	1000	"	4½	125
By. Electric Supply and Tramway	50	50	"	—	113/12
Tata Hydro	1000	1000	Jan.	35	840

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

NAME.	Paid up amount	Face value	Div. paid.	Last Div.	Quotations to buy
Alcock	100	100	"	100	500 xd
B. Burma T. Corpo	125	125	"	—	460
B. Burma N. I.	50	125	"	—	135 pr
By. Flour	500	500	Jan-Aug.	125	1450 xd
Bt. Burma Pet	8s.	..	Mar-Oct.	as. 6p 3	10/12
By. Steam	250	250	Oct.	Rs. 10/5	8.0
Kemp & Co.	200	—	July	20	140
Marcks	100	—	"	12	90 pr.
New India Insur	25	250	"	—	18
Oriental Govt. Life	50	200	April	20%	820
Philips	40	—	July	10%	40
Port Canning	1000	—	Sept.	50	640
Scindia Steam	30	30	"	—	6/4
Tata Iron and Steel-Ord.	75	75	Sept.	12	57 8
" Defd	30	30	Sept.	61/8	197/8
" N Ord.	75	75	"	—	50
" N. Dfd	400	400	"	—	145
Tata Oil	100	100	"	—	51/4
Thacker Co.	50	50	June	—	108

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 25th

Bank Telegraphic	1/3 3 32
Bank Demand	1 3 1/8
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1 3 5/16
Fcs. Demand	295
American Dollars	361
Honkong Dollars	2 4
Shanghai	274
Japan	169 1/2
Singapore	184

Market Steady.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, April 25th. 6 p.m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	68 0 0	9 8 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	68 0 0	9 8 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	75 0 0	10 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11 2 0	11 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	11 12 0	11 12 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12 0 0	12 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	14 4 0	14 12 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13 12 0	14 0 0
Teelseed, White 80-15	78 0 0	16 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	76 0 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	74 0 0	....
Teelseed Black	68 0 0	— —
Poppyseed, White	13 8 0	— —
Groundnuts	76 0 0	— —
Jawa	—	—
Mowraseed	7 0 0	....
Barley	47 0 0	— —
Castorseed	54 0 0	— —
Cotton Seeds Ready	38 0 0	5 8 0
Forward.		**Rs. a. p**
Wheat April-May		9 12 6
Wheat Sept.		9 15 0
Linseed May		14 13 6
Linseed Sept.		15 7 0

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA

Bombay, April 25th

These of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr in	29.768
Temperature of Air degree	87.9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	80.9
Dew Point	78
Relative humidity of Air	0.756
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	5 2
Maximum temperature of Air	93.1
Minimum do do do	82.6
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	SSW.W.SSW.WSW.W.
Movement of Wind do miles.	86

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.		
Day of week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.
	Apl.	h. m.	ft. in.	Apl.	h. m.	ft. in.
W	26	m 11 16	27 6	26	m 4 41	16 3
		11 5a	27 2		5 2a	7 9
Th.	27	m 11 49	28 1	27	m 5 13	15 8
		11 0a	27 8		5 38a	17 7
F	28	m 0 22a	28 4	28	m 5 45	15 3
					6 14a	17 8
S	29	m 0 12	27 3	29	m 6 17	15 1
		0 56a	28 5		6 47a	18 0
S	30	m 0 48	27 0	30	m 6 50	15 2
	May	1 32a	28 2	May	7 24a	18 6
M	1	m 10 8	26 1	1	m 3 39	17 10
		10 6a	26 4		3 46a	18 8
Tu.	2	m 2 0	26 0	2	m 8 2	16 2
		2 51a	27 2		8 55a	19 7

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing weeks.

Apl.	26 (Wednesday)	Sunrise.	6h. 30m.	Sunset.	6h. 54m.
—	27 (Thursday)	—	6h. 29m.	—	6h. 54m.
—	28 (Friday)	—	6h. 29m.	—	6h. 56m.
—	29 (Saturday)	—	6h. 28m.	—	6h. 58m
..	30 (Sunday)	—	6h. 33m.	—	6h 58m
May	1 (Monday)	—	6h. 32m.	—	6h. 58m.
—	2 (Tuesday)	—	6h. 31m	—	6h. 58m.

Phases of the Moon.—First Quarter, April 5th, 11h. 15.6m. a.m.; Full Moon, 12th, 8h. 13.7m. a.m.; Last Quarter, 19th, 6h. 20.5m. a.m.; New Moon, 27th, 10h. 20.7m. a.m.

DABUL CHURCH GOLDEN JUBILEE.

CHILDREN'S ENTERTAINMENT.

The Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul, Burrows Lane, Bombay, celebrate its Golden Jubilee, having been built by the Goans in Bombay in the year 1872. In connection with the jubilee of the church, as well as of the Society of the Blessed Sacrament, a round of events took place this month. At first there was a fifteen days' Mission preached by the Rev. Fr. Herculano D. Gonsalves, ex-Professor of the Seminar of Damaun, being very largely attended each day. During the Mission over one hundred children were prepared for and recived "First Communion," and more than two hundred adults and children were confirmed by His Grace the Archbishop-Bishop of Damaun. On the concluding day of the Mission an address of welcome to Mr. Grace was read by Mr. A. X. D'Souza, the Secretary of the Church Committee, welcoming His Grace back from Portugal in the midst of his flock making a reference to the history of the Church and the very valuable services rendered by His Grace to the Diocese of Damaun and in particular to the parish of Dabul. His Grace, who was visibly moved, thanked the large concourse of people present and concluded by wishing every success and welfare to the Parish of Dabul, which, he said, was a part of his Diocese which was dearest to his heart. In commemoration of the jubiliee, a Ladies' Sodality called the "Motherhood" was also inaugurated, and a large number of ladies of the Parish enlisted therein as its members.

The festivities in connection with the Jubilee terminated last Sunday by an entertainment to the children organised by the Society of the Blessed Sacrament, presided over by Dr. Jos. Alban D'Souza, B. A., L. M. & S., J. P. There was a large attendance, the hall of the Goan Union High School being quite packed. The Secretary of the Society Mr. Phillip Pereira, read the report of the Society on the working of the Society for the last fifty years, after which the president delivered an impressive address, eulogising the work unostentatiously performed, by the members of the Society in fostering devotion, visiting the sick and the fallen, training children in religious duties and doctrine; and appealed to all present to help and co-operate with the Society in its noble objects.

The Rev. Fr. C. Fernandes also addressed the assembly emphasizing necessity of imparting religious instruction to the young. Prizes to such children as had shown proficiency in the Catechism classes were then distributed by Mrs. Alban D'Souza. The children then went through a programme of songs etc., to the satisfaction of the audience. A hearty vote of thanks to the president, terminated the proceedings.

HOCKEY IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 24.

The first semi-final in connection with the Beighton Hockey Tournament was played to-day on the Calcutta Ground when the Customs qualified themselves for the final round by beating the Rangers by a goal to nil, scored almost within a minute from the close of extra time. The Forwards of neither side appearing to advantage, the defence easily held them at bay. For the losers, Owen and Rype at back and half-back and for the Customs two backs, Symonds and Scott, were most prominent.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S INFLUENCE.

A BRAHMO VIEW.

The Calcutta Brahmo Samaj weekly the "World and the New Dispensation" writes:—

Hushed for a time is the voice of the master-spirit which spoke to millions of waiting hearts in accents vibrant with heavenly hope and humility. We miss the words which came winged with scripture-authority for Hindus and Moslems alike building up a Transformed India before our very eyes. An alien Government, intent on making a marketplace of our Motherland, is called upon from its imperialistic career to confront a son of the soil vowed to cleanse the Temple of National Life of unscrupulous exploiters and profiteering *pandas*. And, as a result, Government gags Gandhi to appease the wrath of Capitalists and Merchants,—the *pandas* of the modern market-place. Mahatma Gandhi is offered as a sacrifice to the presiding Deity of Manchester Marwaris and Imperial bureaucrats. "Law and Order" once more, sit in judgment on Conscience enlightened. Materialism hurls itself against Spirit. The wise men decide on putting a stop to the interference of Conscience, and confine the Spirit within prison-walls. And so Mahatma Gandhi is secreted to-day in a cell in the Poona prison. Is the Government now safe from the interferences of Conscience and the Spirit? The Spirit of Christ escaped from the prison-house of the tomb notwithstanding the strict watch of state sentinels, and found an oppressed world waiting to welcome the Resurrected Manhood. It is never safe to stifle conscience and imprison the spirit of resurrected Manhood. Let both the Government and the people beware of conscience and the spirit of resurrected manhood!

For Gandhi is no more confined within the limits of his own person. He is no more an isolated individual, who can be safely imprisoned and ignored. He represents,—he *constitutes* but the rising crest of the new national consciousness of Young India, and not until the whole nation is put under lock and key is there safety from the invasion of resurrected Gandhi-spirit! Let us beware of that unknown quantity—*the Spirit* let us beware of that invisible reality—God. Let us never forget that there is a Law above "Law", an Order above "Order", and that this Divine *Law and Order* can never be *long* ignored with impunity. It is most economical, among other things, of life and the soul, and especially of the chosen one—of the bhakta. Dearer to it above everything else is the career of the concerated one which it guards with care and sows broadcast along the highways and byways of life creating a common-wealth of the Resurrected! That commonwealth is in the making, to-day, and no power on earth can stay its course. That it is not armed with weapons which, to-day, constitute the chief source of strength and helpfulness is, indeed, a divine departure. Unarmed it has come to occupy a position far more powerful and important than any Disarmament Conference would have ever consented to give it. That Hindusthan has somehow grasped the deeper meaning of non-violence shows that Gandhi mentality is, more and more, becoming a part and parcel of the mental makeup of the people. And with God's grace this will go on whether Gandhi is gagged or imprisoned, or otherwise taken away from us. This thought is beautifully emphasized in the following editorial of an American Weekly, "The Unity," of which Rev. John Haynes Holmes is one of the editors:—"Will Gandhi succeed? The answer to this question is easy—Gandhi has already succeeded! in the short space of a year and a half he has organized a movement which numbers more adherents than any other movement in human history has over gathered; he has disciplined his millions of followers to a rigor of life which obtains through spontaneous moral idealism what is ordinarily obtained only through dull obedience; he has released forces of social regeneration which mean the ultimate transformation of the Indian people. If Gandhi should die to-day and his movement as a distinct and separate organization end to-morrow, his career would mark one of the supreme triumphs of all time. The trouble with our thought of Gandhi is that we picture his work exclusively in terms of nationalism. We imagine that he will succeed or fail according as he secures or does not accure political independence for his native country. Such independence is, of course, central to his activities; it is the form in which his spirit now shapes itself. But to identify Gandhi's cause with any nationalistic movement, however noble is to misunderstand the man completely. As well think of Jesus as a mere patriotic leader, and call his life a failure because he did not drive the Roman legions from Palestine! What we have in Gandhi is a religious prophet comparable to the few supreme historic incarnations of the divine spirit; and, in his movement, a religion comparable to Buddhism or Christianity. We believe that Gandhi will succeed in his political aims and thus free India, but this achievement, great as it is, will be but an incident in his larger spiritual work." Beware therefore of non-violence and the non-violent!

INCREASE IN RAILWAY FARE

MADRAS RLY ASSN'S PROTEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April 24.

The Railway Passengers Association at a meeting passed a resolution protesting against the increase in railway fare and urging that the third class passengers who contribute the largest to the coffers of the railways and state should under no circumstances be burdened with additional taxation in view of the fact that the limit of maximum taxation has been reached.

AMUSEMENTS.

Lalitkala Darshak
SANGIT NATAK MANDALI
Founded by
Late Mr. KESHAVRAO. V. BHOSLE,
will Stage at Bombay Theatre.
Wednesday the 26th April 1922 at 8-30 p. m.
" RAMRAJ VIYOG "
On Saturday the 29th April 1922 at 8-30 p. m.
"SHAHA SHIVAJI"
On Sunday 30th April 1922 at 3 p. m.
Horniman Bemefit Perfomance
" SANYASACHA SANSAR "
On Sunday NO Complimentary tickets will be allowed.

WEST-END CINEMA.
(New Charney Road.)
TIME:—5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
K. D. & BROTHERS present
" HARMA " British Production
'The Man Who Forgot'
'The Man Who Forgot'
6 parts
Even the best of the chums become bitterest enemies, for the sake of girls.
A woman has power enough to turn the head of any man.
Desperate Struggle and exciting events can be seen throughout.
It's a film of general interest.
ALSO COMICS

GLOBE CINEMA
"NEW PROTEA"
(First 6 Parts)

PARIS PROPOSALS UNACCEPTABLE.

MR. MAZHARUL HAQUE ON IMPORTANCE OF KHADDAR.

The following is the test of the translation of the Urdu speech delivered by Maulvi Mazharul Haque as President of the Behar Provincial Congress and Khilafat Committees, at Patna on the Jallianwala Bagh Day:—

The Treaty of Sevres was under revision in Paris where all the ministers were present. Look to the much advertised modifications. One will search in vain to find even any mention of the most sacred places of Islam namely Mesopotamia and Jerusalem. The fact is that the British Government do not want to loosen their hold over their mandated territories. Lord Curzon being the foreign minister any just settlement of the Islamic question can never be expected. Adrianople which contains the sacred tombs of the Sultans and which is the gateway to the Darul Khilafat and contains 90 per cent of Muslim population has been handed over to the Greeks. Gallipoli which is so very near to Constantinople and on which depends the very security of the Capital is being snatched away from the hand of its rightfull owners. Turkey is to pay indemnity to the Greeks for their losses. Look to the irony of fate. The Dardanelles which runs in the middle of the city is to be demilitarized and internationalised, which means that Turkey is to be bound hand and foot and remain always helpless, surrounded on all sides by its foes. Even in Smyrna, Turkish rights are to be jeopardised. We want to make it once more plain and clear that such a treaty cannot be accepted by a single Mahomedan if he is a Moslem at all. As long as the Turks were the losers the so-called "Peace-makers" were silent but now when the tide is turned against the Greeks one can understand the present agitation about peace and Conference, and so in this way the terms are being settled. The English think that by their policy they will be able to divide the Hindus and Muslims. The English are the bitterest enemies of our religion. If you again leave the company of your Hindu brothers the time will soon come when you, your religion and your faith will be completely ruined. Neither you will prosper in this material world nor in the world to come. When such treatments are being meted out to us how can one remain silent? On the one hand we are told "Your demands are favourably considered" while on the other hand our most beloved countrymen Mahomed Ali and Shaukat Ali are being proclaimed as rebels.

It is now the time to work and work. Khaddar and Charka should be the centre of your activities. I am old enough to testify to the fact that 50 years ago India was not so poor as it is now. Only Charka can solve this economic question. Only 13 months of our progress have made the Lancashire mills idle. We had expected Japan in her capacity of being an Asiatic power to encourage us in our endeavour, but it is retarding our progress by exporting to India mill-made Khaddar. Swaraj without Kaddar is an impossibility. Even if it is established, we cannot retain it. Men in the world simply require two things for their daily life. Food to nourish their body and dress to clothe it. We have sufficient food not only to feed India but to the world at large. Therefore our foremost duty on the eve of establishing Swaraj is to make India independent of other countries in respect of the cloth problem. What will be the state of India if in the absence of Charka, import of foreign cloth is stopped.

The last word of Mahatmajee was Khaddar. My last word for you is also the same Khaddar, Khaddar, Khaddar.

DUBLIN GENERAL STRIKE.

COMPLETE CESSATION OF ACTIVITIES.

DAY PASSES OF PEACEFULLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 25.

Dublin.—The city yesterday was silent as a village, in consequence of the general strike which was carried out according to the prearranged programme. The Free State was cut off from the outside world and experienced a complete cessation of normal activities, including trains, trams, steamers, telegraphs and telephones, whilst shops, hotels, theatres and kinemas were closed. Nevertheless, beyond the posting of a bogus notice announcing the establishment of an Irish Workers Republic, the day passed off quietly. No disturbances of any description are reported. The general stoppage may possibly be continued.

GENERAL STRIKE THROUGHOUT IRELAND.

IRISH LABOUR'S PROTEST AGAINST MILITARISM

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 24.

In accordance with the decision of the Irish Labour Party, the general strike took place throughout Ireland, except Ulster, to-day, as a protest against militarism. Business was suspended in twenty-six Counties, and the Free State's isolation from England was complete.

LATEST BELFAST OUTRAGES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April, 24.

Two people, (one of them a woman), were killed, and eight wounded in Belfast during the weekend.

A man was shot dead in his house as a reprisal for the murder of a woman.

A bomb exploded at the door of a chapel amidst church-goers.

ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL.

ANNUAL SERVICE.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, April 24.

An enormous congregation assembled in St. Paul's Cathedral, to-day, for the annual service of the Order of St. Michael. There was an imposing procession of officers and members of the Order in resplendent robes, headed by Bishop Montgomery. The Band of the Irish Guards played during the ceremonies which included laying on the altar the banners of the deceased members of the Order, and placing the banners of the new members over their stalls.

FRANCO-BRITISH COLLABORATION.

ENSURES MORE OPTIMISTIC OUTLOOK

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 25.

Paris.—Reports from Genoa state that optimism prevails generally in Conference circles over an important private conversation between Mr. Lloyd George and M. Barthou on the occasion of the French delegation's luncheon to the British plenipotentiaries. It is understood that the discussion which was most cordial disclosed agreement between British and French leaders on the necessity of adopting a common attitude and the decision reached marked a manifest desire for Franco-British collaboration, which is expected to give a favourable turn to Conferences deliberations.

RESTORING EUROPE'S GRAIN-BEARING REGIONS.

EXPERT DISPATCHED TO GENOA.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, April 24.

In response to a request from Genoa, through the Board of Trade, the Federation of British Industries has dispatched a Lincoln agricultural machinery expert, Mr. Robson, to Genoa. It is assumed his attendance is required in connection with the schemes for the restoration of the grain-bearing regions of Europe.

"NO CONCESSIONS TO GERMANY."

WILL FRANCE REMAIN AT GENOA?

MR. POINCARE ON FRENCH CONDITIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April, 24.

Paris.—M. Poincare, addressing the Meuse Council-General at Barle Duc said France would only remain at Genoa on the condition that she was not called on to make concessions either to Germany or to Soviet Russia. It was indispensable that the Allies should retain control of Germany's armaments, and when Germany was completely disarmed France would gladly follow suit.

M. Poincare declared that whatever occurred at Genoa the new situation resulting from the Russo-German Treaty was one of the most formidable since the armistice, and must be examined in conjunction with the Allies. France was determined to preserve everything gained under the Treaty of Versailles.

SUPPRESSION OF WAR DEBTS

SOVIET'S CONDITIONAL REQUEST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 24.

Genoa.—At the resumption of the experts' committee dealing with Russia, Soviet representatives submitted a document stating that in the event of the powers granting adequate credits and agreeing to *de jure* recognition they would request complete suppression of war debts and moratorium in respect of the interest due to creditors.

SOVIET PROPOSALS UNSATISFACTORY.

COMMITTEE ON RUSSIA ADJOURNS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 25.

Genoa.—The Committee dealing with Russia has adjourned, the Chairman intimating that it is useless to continue as Soviet proposals are regarded as most unsatisfactory. The experts, without the Russians, will remeet later to discuss the attitude to be adopted. The meeting with Russians will only be resumed when the discussions are concluded. The Transport Committee has decided that the administration of French railways should summon an international conference of railway experts at the earliest possible opportunity.

LLOYD GEORGE'S INFLUENCE AT GENOA.

MR DADIBA DALAL'S TRIBUTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 24.

Genoa.—Mr. Dadiba Dalal, India's representative at the Conference interviewed said, that the manner in which Mr. Lloyd George was handling the whole Conference and grappling with the problem of adjusting difficulties as they arose was a most fascinating study. The Premier's whole energy was concentrated on making the Conference a success. Genuine efforts had been made on all sides to assist in the reconstruction of Europe. There had been some conflicts beneath the surface, but there was a universal desire to terminate the chaos and settle down to constructive work. He added that interchange of thought had helped materially to ease the tension and there was good reason to hope for favourable results once the Conference concluded its work.

LORD BIRKENHEAD'S OPTIMISM.

"HARMONIOUS CONCLUSIONS COULD BE REACHED."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 24.

Genoa.—Lord Birkenhead in a speech dealing with the broad aspects of the Conference warmly denounced "those who never gave the Conference a fair chance." He was confident that harmonious conclusions could be obtained despite this. The failure of the Conference would result in one of the blackest moments since the Middle Ages.

CABLE ITEMS.

New York.—Syracuse has defeated the Oxford and Cambridge Lacrosse team, by fourteen goals to four.

ZAGHLUL PASHA.

HIS FAILING HEALTH.

PETITION FOR REMOVAL FROM SEYCHELLES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 25.

Cairo.—One hundred and fifty doctors have petitioned the King urging Zaghlul's removal from Seychelles, where the climate is likely to lead to his death as Zaghlul is suffering from diabetes and chronic bronchitis.

GOVT. EFFORTS TO BOLSTER UP COTTON PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 24.

Cairo.—As an extraordinary measure Government is entering the cotton market as purchaser in order to check the continued fall in prices.

CHINA'S OPIUM PROBLEM.

SIR J. JORDAN'S STRICTURES AGAINST INDIAN GOVT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April, 24.

Geneva.—Interviewed with regard to the statement by Chachsinchu, the Chinese representative on the opium Commisson of the League of Nations that while the reports of the Chinese Government Commissioners from twelve Provinces, or parts of the Provinces, confirmed that poppy was again being cultivated to some extent, strict orders had been given for its suppression, Sir John Jordan declared the Chinese Commissioners' reports were futile, and omitted the most important provinces. He had evidence that in February last, opium in some quarters was being cultivated over a greater area than for many years, and he estimated the present production was 25 or 30 per cent. over that of 1907.

Sir John Jordan described the policy of the Indian Government in continuing to send opium to Hongkong and elsewhere as very unsatisfactory. The Chinese argued that if India and other countries were supplying the Chinese abroad with opium, why should they not grow it for the Chinese at home. The British communities in the East, declared Sir Jordan, were of the opinion that the prestige of Britain was being very seriously injured by this action.

OPUIM TRAFFIC PROBLEM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 25.

Geneva.—The Commission has concuded consideration of the various Governments' replies to the questionnaire sent out by the League of Nations on opium traffic and production in the Far East. It has passed a resolution concerning fresh extension of poppy growing in China and measures will be suggested to the Chinese Government on the subject.

PRINCE OF WALES IN JAPAN.

WEATHER MARS SIGHT-SEEING TOUR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 24.

Tokio.—The Prince of Wales sight-seeing tour in the beautiful Harkone District was marred by weather. To-day, vivid green mountains, amid which nestles Yumoto Village where the Prince is staying, is shrouded in a heavy downpour of rain. In the morning, the Prince went shopping in the picturesque village of Miyanshita where Japanese puzzle toys are made. He motored to the Imperial Villa beside Lake Harkone to lunch with the Prince Regent at the last meeting of the tour.

TRIP TO MOUNT FUJI ABANDONED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 25.

Hakone, Miyanoshita.—In consequence of heavy rain the Prince of Wales' projected trip to Lake Shoji and Mount Fuji is abandoned. The Prince is remaining at Hakone till to-morrow evening when he will proceed to Kyoto.

RE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to the letter of Truth regarding the Board's management of the above Company in your yesterday's issue, both he and many other policy and shareholders will be surprised to hear that the European Directors of the company are brought in by nominally transferring Mr. Brown's shares to their names and re-transferring the same to Mr. Brown's account when they retire or purchase their shares from the local market, a fact which can be proved by the inspection of the company's stock ledger and share transfer registers. This action on the part of the Board may be legally valid but I believe morally it is not so.—Yours, etc.

PUBLIC.

19th April, 1922.

BOMBADIER WELLS' VICTORY.

LLOYD RETIRES IN 10TH ROUND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 25.

At the National Sporting Club last night in the twenty rounds contest between heavyweights Bombadier Wells and Albert Lloyd of Australia, Wells won-Lloyd retiring in the tenth round.

DETAILS OF THE FIGHT.

In spite of over eighteen months' absence from the ring Wells gave an excellent display. With advantage in height and reach he scored repeatedly with left jabs. Lloyd fought back well at times and in the second round he opened out over Wells' left eye. In the seventh round Wells floored the Australian for eight seconds and in the tenth he sent Lloyd down with a left to the chin for seven seconds. When he rose he knocked him through the ropes for eight seconds. Lloyd was by this time in very groggy condition and after being floored again his seconds threw in the towel.

LEDOUX BEAT TONY HARRISON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 24.

London.—At Liverpool the European Bantam Weight Championship resulted in a win for Charles Ledoux, who defeated Tony Harrison of Hanley on points.

DETAILS OF THE FIGHT.

Ledoux began like a whirlwind and twice floored Harrison in the first round and twice in the second. In the next two Harrison held his own using his left with telling effect, but in the fifth he was knocked down again. Then for a time Harrison outboxed his opponent who appeared to be weakening. In the seventh, however, Ledoux dropped Harrison for long counts and from the fourteenth the Frenchman fought with renewed vigour and twice sent his oponent down with the stomach punches. He was clearly superior in the closing stages.

FOOTBALL RESULTS.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, April 24.

Southern Section. Third Division of League. Northampton nil, Southampton nil.

The Scottish League—Kilmarnock one, Rangers two.

WHERE IS MAHATMAJI?

A MADRAS REPORT.

The "Swarajya" of Madras writes under date April 23:—

Sjt. T. Prakasam wires from Calcutta under date April 22:—

Sjt. Rajagopalachar is informed by a message from Bombay that Sjt. Shankarlal Banker has been removed, it is believed, to Ratnagiri jail, and that Mahatmaji has also been taken away from Poona jail to some unknown destination. It is a matter for surprise and regret that the circumstances surrounding the confinement and treatment of a prisoner commanding such universal reverence and love should be allowed to be shrouded in mystery. The Publicity Bureau might be usefully employed in a case of this sort to allay public anxiety. The Government gains nothing but loses much by a policy of secrecy, where the nation is anxious and believes it is entitled to have the information. Unless the press is taken into confidence in the matter of the treatment of political prisoners illfounded and exaggerated rumours are bound to spread and receive credence.

PROHIBITED AGAIN!

PANDIT MALAVIYA AT SIALKOTE.

A correspondent wires to the "Tribune" thus:—

Pandit Malaviya reaches here this morning at nine. He was given a grand reception. Pandit Sahib's procession was prohibited under orders of Mr. H. Fyson, the District Magistrate. The armed and "Darda" police was unnecessarily in evidence. People are alleged to have been beaten by certain policemen though not heavily. Pandit Malaviya got the public under control and ordered them to disperse. Pandit Sahib, as it appeared from his speech which he delivered near Sardar Gurbux Singh Vakil's house, was greatly affected to see with his own eyes people being roughly handled.

He was prohibited from lecturing within the municipal limits of Sialkot. He informed the S. P. that he would address the people outside the municipal limits to which the S. P. agreed. Accordingly a meeting was held at *Chah Kala Singh Wala* where he appealed to the people to carry Khadder propaganda vigorously.

LATE SIR HENRY E RICHARDS,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 25.

The death is announced of Sir Henry Erle Richards, ex-legal member, Viceroy's Council.

HORNIMAN'S DEPORTATION DAY.

TODAY'S PUBLIC MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha, there will be a Public Meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) to observe the Deportation Day of Mr. B. G. Horniman, when Messrs. Pickthall, Tairsee, Zahur Ahmed and others will address the meeting.

BENEFIT PERFORMANCE ON SUNDAY.

The Lalitkaladharsha Sangith Natak Mandali will stage for the benefit of Mr. B. G. Horniman, "Sanyasa-cha-Sansar" on Sunday next (the 30th inst.), at 3 p.m. (S. T.) in the Bombay Theatre (Grant Road, Corner) when the following will be present at the performance:—Bi Amma, Messrs. Mian M. H. J. Chotani, Marmaduke Pickthall, Mrs. Sarojini Naidoo, Messrs. K. P. Khadilkar, K. K. Suntoke, A. G. Godrey, L. R. Tairsee, B. F. Barucha, K. F. Nariman, J. M. Mehta, Drs. Kelkar and Savarkar.

TO-DAYS' MEETINGS.

FORT DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Council of the Fort Congress Committee will be held to-day (Wednesday), at 6 p.m. at 2, Dean Lane.

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

LEAGUE FOR COMBATING VENEREAL DISEASES.

The League for Combating Venereal Diseases request will hold its Fourth Annual General Meeting on Friday next (the 28th instant), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the hall of the Bombay Sanitary Association, Princess St., when Mr. M. B. Clayton will preside.

SHIVAJI JAYANTI.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha, there will be a Public Meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Saturday next (the 29th inst.), t 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) to celebrate the Jayanti of Shivaji, the Founder of the Mahratta Empire in India.

BOMBAY POLICE COURT.

A DISHONEST EMPLOYEE.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. E. Frank Olivera, Acting Chief Presidency Magisrate, Sergeant Merrifield charged Ganpat Sikot Moosai, a Bhaiya, employee of Messrs. Thomas Cook and Sons, with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 600, belonging to the firm on the 18th instant.

The evidence showed that the accused was given six currency notes of Rs. 100 each, by Mr. F. C. Filly, an Assistant in the firm, for delivery to the Exchange Cashier, which he failed to do. The accused denied having received the notes.

His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to four months rigorous imprisonment.

AN ILLEGAL WARRANT.

In the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. H. P. Dastur, the acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Nayanpali of the Mahar Bavdi Police Station, charged Dwarkadas Harjivandas and 6 others with gambling in a common gaming house at Durga Devi, on the 5th of April.

Mr. Sohrab B. Banaji, Bar-at-law, defended the accused.

The prosecution alleged that the accused were found gambling in a house at Durgadevi Road that when the Police Inspector, with his subordinates, went to the place he found all the accused playing with money and dice. Rs. 45 were found on the floor and about more than 100 rupees were found from the pockets of the accused. The Police Inspector in his evidence admitted, that the floor mentioned in the Warrant was "Third" floor, whereas the accused were arrested on the 2nd floor.

The defence was that the accused were not playing in a common gaming house. That the Warrant was illegal according to law, as the floor mentioned in the Warrant was not the same, on which the accused were playing. Besides the owner of the room, whose name has been given by the informant in his statement, was Kassam Noormahomed who was not before the Court and, in fact, Kassam Noormahomed was not the owner of the room in which the accused were playing.

The learned Magistrate in his judgment found that as the Warrant was not lawful, he could not raise the presumption against the accused that they were gaming in a common gaming house, acording to law. He found that the floor was different as well as the owner of the room whose name was mentioned before the Police, was not before the Court and that it was not proved by the prosecution that he was the owner of the room on the 2nd floor where the accused were arrested. The accused were ordered to be acquitted.

CORONER'S COURT.

DEATHS DUE TO ALLEGED ASSAULT.

Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, concluded inquest on the deaths of Pandu Narayen and Dagroo Keru, who died as a result of assault alleged to have been committed on them by some Bhandaris in an cart at Mahim on the 10th instant the facts of which are already reported in these columns.

The jury returned a verdict that the deaths were due to injuries inflicted on the two deceased during a fight in which Jiva Hari Bhakia and Luxmon were apparently the principal assailants, but the evidence was not sufficient to show by whom the blows were given which proved fatal.

A FATAL FALL.

An inquest was held on the body of Ambikabai (22), who lived at Saitan Chowkie, with her husband, and whose body was found floating in a well near house.

The deceased suffered from fits for some time. At 9-30 p.m. on Monday, she went to the lavatory, near a well. Shortly after a splash was heard and her body was taken out from the well.

A verdict of drowning in a well, into which she apparently fell accidentally, was recorded.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Performance for the benefit of Mr. B. G. Horniman, at the Bombay Theatre, Grant Road Corner, 3 p.m. (S. T.).

For details, see the announcement in our advertisement columns.

Oriental Govt. S. L. Assurance Co., Ltd., Ord. Genl. Meeting, Hornby Road, 4 p.m.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, April 27.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, April 28.

Second LL.B., Intermed. Examn, in Commerce, B.Com. and Intermed. Examn. in Science. Results, University Hall, 1 p.m.

Ord. Genl. Meetings of the Indian Bleaching and Dyeing and Printing Works, Ltd., and the Premier Mills, Ltd., 137, Esplanade Road, 4 p.m. and 4-5 p.m. respectively.

The Sholapur Spg. and Wg. Co., Ltd., Extraordinary Genl. Meeting, Tamarind Lane, 4-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, April 29.

The s.s. "Mantua," with the English Mails, leaves at 1 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATHS.

DIED—At Bombay, on Monday the 24th inst., Mrs. Draupadabai Muppid, wife of Pagan Saheb Rajanna. Deeply mourned by husband and relatives.

WATSON.—At the residence of her sister, Mrs. Arthur Cabral, Amber Tips Building, Byculla, 25th instant, Lucy Teresa, widow of the late George Edward Watson, Journalist, and daughter of the late Captain Joseph Roach, I.M.D. Funeral will leave the house at 5 p.m. Friends will kindly accept this as the only intimation.

POSTCARDS INSUFFICIENTLY STAMPED.

The Bombay Shroff Association have sent the following telegram to the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, Calcutta, Destruction of postcards insufficiently stamped will create great hardship to businessmen. Respectfully pray that order be rescinded or suspended for two months.

EXCHANGE POLICY OF CUTCH STATE.

A general meeting of the Cutchi Jain Association was held on Sunday, the 23rd inst., at the Association's Hall, under the presidentship of Mr. T. D. Shah to consider the disadvantages to the Cutchi Ryots owing to the instability of the Exchange and consequent depreciation in the value of the Rupee.

The following resolution was passed: That this meeting is of opinion that the present Exchange policy of the Cutch State to depreciate the value of the Rupee is highly disastrous and ruinous to the "Cutchi Ryots" (staying outside Cutch) and inland merchants and, therefore, respectfully urges His Highness the Maharao of Cutch to appoint an impartial Commission of non-official experts to consider what steps may be taken to stabilise the rate of exchange, with a view to protect and safeguard the interests of the "Cutchi Ryots" (both living inside and outside Cutch).

A CONDOLENCE MEETING.

A public meeting was held on Sunday last at Hira Baug under the auspices of seven different associations, started for the welfare of the masses, under the chairmanship of Mr. D. G. Padhye, to express their sorrow at the death of three prominent and worthy members of the backward community. Condolence resolutions were passed unanimously and it was resolved that they should be sent, under the signature of the Chairman, to the sons of the deceased. Life-sketches of the three deceased gentlemen were published and distributed to those who attended the meeting.

The first resolution regarding late Mr. Ranuji Raoji Aru, J. P., was moved by Mr. D. S. Yande and seconded by Mr. Fanasekar Shastri. The second resolution regarding late Rao Bahadur Vithalrao Krishnarao Wandekar, J. P., was moved by Mr. Fadtare and seconded by Mr. R. A. Cole; and the third resolution regarding late Rao Saheb Kashinath Ramkrishna Kongaokar, J.P. was moved by Mr. M. M. Khandre and was seconded by Mr. Shridharpant Dongre.

The chairman in his concluding address extolled the good qualities of the three gentlemen and appealed to other educated members of the backward community to follow their examplo and exert themselves to do some good to their people.

INVESTMENT POLICIES.

A careful perusal of the advertisement of Messrs. The Asiatic Investment Corporation, Ltd., (which appears in this issue in the advertisement columns), reveals the fact that the offer of the Company is a means of saving money for one and all, affording the surrender and loan benefits of an ordinary life insurance oplicy and the chance which every Policy has of drawing one of the large reimbursements or prizes which are to be drawn on the 15th day of every month.

These Policies, are issued for sums of Rs. 1,000, 500 and 250, each payable by monthly instalments of Rs. 6, 3 and Re. 1-8 each, respectively, redeemable after 15 years (or earlier, as in the case of Premium Bonds, by the monthly drawings referred to above). The magnitude of each prize necessarily depends upon the number of Policies in force at the time of each drawing.

TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS.

We have just received for sale, Microscope with oil emersion. High pressure steriliser. Incubators, gas and electric, beakers, test tubes, Ampoules, and glassware for laboratory fittings, Hypodermic syringes, all glass and Record available.

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HORNIMAN

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THE LALITKALA DARSHA SANGIT NATAK MANDALI
will Stage
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
MR. B. G. HORNIMAN.
BOMBAY THEATRE, GRANT ROAD CORNER
Sanyashacha Sansar.
ON SUNDAY the 30th April 1922 at 3 P. M. (S.T.)
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
BI AMMA (mother of Ali Brothers)
Mr. MIAN M. H. J, M. CHOTANI,
Mr. MARMADUKE PICKTHALL,
Devi SAROJINI NAIDU
Mr. K. P. KHADILKAR.
and other prominent leaders of Bombay.

Rates of Tickets :— Rs. 25, 15, 10, 5, 3, 2, and Re. 1.

Tickets can be had at the following places:—
1. Mr. LUXMIDAS ROWJI TAIRSEE, 70, Apollo Street.
2. Mr. B. F. BHARUCHA, 54, Apollo Street.
3. Messrs. GOVINDJI VASANJI, Grant Road.
4. Messrs. KRISHNAJI CHINOO and SONS, 446, Girgaon Road, (Opposite Thakurdwar Temple).
5. L. K. NATAK MANDALI'S RESIDENCE near Girgaum Post Office, Khetwadi Main Road.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, April 26, 1922.

THE CASE OF MR. HORNIMAN

On April 26th, 1919, Benjamin Guy Horniman, Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle", was taken from his bungalow at Worli and deported by order of the Government of India for no reason that has ever yet been given, and in circumstances which were nothing less than cruel. Only a few days before, Mr. Horniman had undergone a serious operation, and at the time when he was served with the deportation order he was still confined to his bed under treatment, and very far from well. As a consequence of the enforced removal he had a serious relapse on board ship and was ill for some time after he reached England. That happened in the war-time atmosphere of violence, in which suspicion was regarded as sufficient cause for drastic action, and the cry of any individual victim went unheard. We do not wish to rake up all the dust of that unhappy time. We are content to let bygones be bygones. Three years have elapsed since then, a "new era" has been proclaimed, and the regulation under which Mr. Horniman was deported is no longer in force. Those were rough and ready days when strict legality was in abeyance as it always is in time of war. But since then India has returned to peace conditions, there have been "concessions" and "reforms", and an ex-Chief Justice of England has come out as Viceroy, presumably to see that justice shall prevail in India. Yet Mr. Horniman is still in exile, and debarred by high authority from returning to the land of his adoption, the land which he had made his own, and to the people that he loves. Nor is that all. It must be perfectly well-known to the authorities that to keep Mr. Horniman away from India in the circumstances is to deprive him largely of the means of livelihood, since the fact of his deportation (unexplained, for Mr. Horniman has never been allowed fair trial) stands against him in the minds of English proprietors and editors of the sort of newspapers upon the staff of which a man can earn a decent livelihood. Mr. Horniman is a journalist by profession, and a master in journalism, yet it is a fact that in England he cannot make sure of earning fifty pounds a year by his profession.

Our knowledge of the law in all such matters is exiguous, but we had always imagined that restrictions placed upon the liberty of any Englishman had to be justified, and that a man could not be treated as a criminal until he had at least been charged with some undoubted crime. Mr. Horniman has not been charged at all. He is still as ignorant as on the day he was deported of the reason for his banishment and, we may say, his ruin. We wonder if Lord Reading's notice has been drawn to this amazing case, and what he thinks of it. Surely a Viceroy who has been Lord Chief Justice of England will not allow an Englishman to be punished indefinitely without even knowing the nature of the charge against him or being given the opportunity to prove his innocence if he can do so. We are utterly at a loss to understand why Mr. Horniman should have been prevented from returning to his home and friends and means of livelihood for these three years. Still more are we at a loss to understand why he should be prevented from returning to his home and friends and means of livelihood after three years have passed since the offence (whatever it was) with which he has never been charged was (we suppose) committed. Is the Government of India so defenceless that it could not deal with crime or sedition or *lese majeste* if exhibited in the person of Mr. Horniman upon the soil of India, that it must request the British Government to keep that terrifying person safe in England? The whole proceeding is a mystery to us, a cruel mystery, for Mr. Horniman is suffering all the time in exile as a man must suffer always when his body is imprisoned where his heart is not. Mr. Horniman's heart is in India; until some definite charge is brought against him we must suppose that it is for his defence of India that he has been and is being penalised; and India now, upon the third anniversary of his deportation, looks to Lord Reading to see justice done at last in this unheard-of case.

But to look to any man for justice ought to be unnecessary in such a case. We should like to know whether there is any way in law for Mr. Horniman in England or his friends in India to compel the Government to bring at least some definite charge against him. The law, we have been often told, is no respecter of persons, and there are instances in the history of English law in which the judges have imposed respect on Government itself. The decision in the recent Dharwar case appeal in the High Court of Bombay, when the conscientious refusal of defence by a number of accused was practically taken as tantamount to pleading guilty, is fresh in all our minds. If the refusal to offer any defence is equal to an admission of guilt in the opinion of that high tribunal, what must be the refusal to bring an accusation against a British subject arbitrarily deported from a land in which he had so long been domiciled? Surely no British subject—much less, Englishman—whatever may have been his crimes, is so completely outcast that the law can take no notice of him when he has a grievance so manifest as that of Mr. Horniman! There must, we are convinced, be some redress in law for Mr. Horniman, some legal means of forcing the Executive to formulate some kind of charge against the man, and explanation of his three years' exile from the country which he calls his own, the three years' deprivation of his means of livelihood. On Sunday next there will be a performance at a Bombay Theatre in aid of this friend of India. No theatre in Bombay or anywhere else could hold the Indian friends of Mr. Horniman who wish to help him in his exile. The benefit will be, no doubt, a great success. But to relieve the need of the beloved exile is an act of kindness rather than of duty. The duty of his friends in India is to get the bar on Mr. Horniman's return removed. His greatest need is to return to India; he is homesick. Cannot his many legal friends devise some way to bring the question of his right to trial openly before the Courts, here or in England? In the reign of an ex-Lord Chief Justice of England, it should not be difficult.

FOOLISH COUNSEL.

It is an affecting report which our Madras Correspondent sends us of the interview which two prominent Congressmen had with the aged leader, Babu Motilal Ghose, and the circumstances of the interview lend fervour to the message which the very old and sorely stricken patriot gave to India. Indians are passing through a period of trial such as the National movement has frequently encountered before. To-day the danger threatening them is less than that which a few short weeks ago was so apparent at Bardoli and at Delhi. But—as will happen again and again till with complete self-mastery the Indian people arrive at complete *Swaraj*, —to-day there are some in the Congress ranks who murmur for a change of policy. We can sympathise with these disciples of expediency though we do not agree with them. To do what they want to do would be to betray Mahatma Gandhi and all the thousands of men who have gone gladly to jail for the principle which these preachers of a gospel of expediency would now abandon. Surely, those who wish the nation at this stage of the struggle to abandon non-co-operation are as far from realising and accepting the spirit of the Indian movement as were those hot-heads who at Ahmedabad in December were anxious to abandon the rigours of non-violence.

Babu Motilal Ghose sees the issue clearly. He says an "insidious poison" permeates the Council Chambers. His message did not attempt to expound the great truth to which he gave utterance nor should it need explanation at this stage. It is the truth on which the Indian National movement has been established by Mahatma Gandhi. Many months ago when all the rest were groping frantically after ways and means and methods, the Mahatma proclaimed his doctrine of non-co-operation. He argued that while methods of expediency—of violence where such were justified, of obstructive tactics in the Council Chambers—might under certain circumstances not be immoral or sinful, they were imperfect. Believing as he believed that the cause of India is a holy cause he urged the nation to do justice to it by striving only along the highest paths Many an enslaved people had freed themselves before. Their struggle for freedom was in each case one of noble endeavour. The aims for which they fought were high. But the methods they pursued were less perfect than their high ideals. They compromised with evil. They used the weapons which their oppressors had used in enslaving them. Thereby they incurred great danger. One may not touch pitch and remain undefiled One cannot give the rein to passions in a holy war without the risk that when the war is won those passions will refuse to be curbed. History is full of instances of people "rising" from slavery to Empire —from being slaves of men they become slaves to the evil lust for power or wealth or glory, This is because they liberated themselves by imperfect means —and the passions they had given rein to in enthusiasm for the cause of freedom later became their masters and an evil habit.

Perhaps this was what the Christian's great Teacher meant when he said that those who take up the sword perish by the sword. There is a subtle "insidious poison" in weapons of anger against which sages of the East and of all the religions that have been taught by the East have always warned the world. And as it is with methods and weapons of violence so also is it with other imperfections which those who bow to expediency would have us touch. The "insidious poison" that lurks in the haft of a sword lurks also in the Council Chamber. If it be dangerous to use the bloody weapons of oppressors, is it less dangerous to use their Councils? The latter are instruments of oppression quite as much as are the weapons of force. Indeed, the latter are often the more deadly instruments operating against freedom since while the sword is a downright and tangible thing the talk and the legislative measures of Councils in a bound country are more subtle and less easily opposed. The basic truth of the matter is that the Councils have been formed to make this country's progress towards complete autonomy *slow*. This is what Mahatma Gandhi saw so clearly many many months ago; and because his eyes were clear he warned the nation against playing into the hands of those who would retard its progress. The advice of those who urge Congressmen to enter the Councils is as the example of the leaders of a stampeding herd of wild elephants who lead the herd into the Keddah. They seek freedom, and the Keddah does not seem to threaten slavery. It seems to offer a short cut to liberty. Once in the stockaded enclosure the herd hope to be able to have things their own way. They seldom do.

Notes of the Day

Charka.

At its recent meeting the Working Committee of the Congress passed a resolution regarding the production of khadi. In this connexion we think Rai Indu Bhusan Bhaduri Bahadur's brochure on the subject will go a long way towards turning impious sceptics into reverent followers of the cult of Khadi. Sir P. C. Ray, who has taken to the charka with his characteristic thoroughness, has honoured the author with a foreword. The book begins with a historical survey—the sickening tale of ruthless extirpation of the charka, that the mills of Manchester and Paisley might flourish. The extent to which spinning was practised in pre-British days can be judged from the fact that after supplying home needs India used to export a considerable quantity of cloth to foreign countries, including England. And if the charka strewed India of yore with smiling plenty, there is no reason why this country should not once again banish poverty from its doors at the point of the spindle, and claim her heritage of freedom.

A Query.

What has become of Har Dyal? Since he wrote his famous recantation, he has not been heard of? Perhaps the Director of Information will be able to enlighten us. It is not mere idle curiosity that prompts the question. It is a vague suspicion as to the circumstances under which the book of recantation was written. The book was extensively circulated on publication in quarters where it was felt the recantation would do most good As soon as this fact became apparent, we began to suspect the sincerity of Har Dyal's recantation and his motives for making it. The subsequent silence regarding him has not relieved our suspicions. Har Dyal was an avowed anarchist and rebel. Has he been granted a pardon? If so, had his book any connection with that pardon? The book is often cited by official spokesmen as an authoritative proof of the justice of official contentions and, therefore, it seems only fair that the people of India should be informed as to the circumstances under which the volume was written.

Handicrafts and National Education.

The place of handicrafts is still practically unrecognised in the educational schemes of those whose ideals are based more or less on the perfection of the mechanical contrivances of the curriculum which appears to ensure the approved amount of energy on the part of the teacher and the taught. The citizen in the child, as a rule, escapes the mechanicians. It is the future wage-earner that secures the attention of the teacher and the solicitude of the fond but misguided parent. The educational philanthropist who mostly happens to be an industrialist places his funds at the disposal of the community with almost identical intention. So that in the final output of the wage-earning machines the community misses the citizens. The rare citizens are but an accident. No country claiming to be civilised should, however, deny the rights of the child to citizenship. If the educational ideals of the country are to be revised those who attempt the task would do well to understand the true value of handicrafts as a vital factor in all schemes of national education. The present is the time for the revision and the recognition. It is true no doubt that there has been of late some appreciable beginning in that direction. The annual exhibitions organised, for instance, by the directors of the municipal girls' schools of the city during the last three years or so, might be regarded as a welcome sign of the times. The recent annual exhibition contains enough data for those who care to examine dispassionately the immense possibilities of a well thought-out, regular and scientific tuition and guidance in regard to handicrafts. The exhibition shows the innumerable ways in which the child mind struggles to find an outlet for self-expression. The drawings, the modellings, the paper patterns, the paintings on glass, the glass screens, bead work, sewing, embroidery, all indicate not merely educational output but the artistic value and the social worth of the creations conjured up by the child imagination. The manner in which it struggles to translate its fancies by means of a pencil, thread, paper, glass beads, or clay is in itself an education. It is not merely a display of manual skill—though even that is not a trifling achievement. It is an expression of those qualities which contribute directly to the making of a citizen, to the cultural wealth of a nation.

Some Suggestions.

There is no reason why such exhibitions should be confined to municipal schools, none at all for restricting them to girls' schools only. On the contrary, such exhibitions should be organised in co-operation with the authorities of all the schools of the city. If that is done, and done well, it would be a revelation. It would open the eyes of the uncultured citizens responsible for their education to the artistic and social potentialities of the city's children which they at present allow to be wasted. It should not, however, be forgotten that the chief aim of such exhibitions should be to provide an opportunity for examining the progress of the methods of tuition as well as their results, for mutual help and exchange of ideas, for consolidating the past achievements and for outlining instructions for the future. It should not be allowed to degenerate into an occasion for an aimless an random collection of exhibits. The overcrowding of exhibits, apparent, for instance, in the municipal exhibition, which distracts the attention should at all costs be avoided. There must be some discretion, some judgment and method in the selection and arrangement of the exhibits. The manner in which they seem to be piled one on the other is very annoying. It defeats the efforts of the conscientious visitor, and, what is more regrettable, is does not help the student to concentrate his or her attention on the best. It defeats, therefore, the primary object of such exhibitions. For, it is obvious that the best way of educating a child is to show him or her the best. The educative value of the exhibition does not consist in the number but in the quality of the exhibits.

A Modest Disclaimer.

It is a difficult world to please and so the waste-paper baskets of this office are filled with letters from correspondents demanding certain changes in our pages or methods forthwith. The suggestions are many and various and range from bright hints that the distribution of the "Chronicle" could be achieved more speedily did we employ aeroplanes to deliver the paper all over India, to urgent demands that we place several pages daily at the disposal of some public-spirited and quite non-violent gentleman so that he may tell the world exactly what he thinks of his worst enemy. Then some correspondents have written wanting to know why we do not feature a puzzle competition (as if Reuter's cables were not puzzling enough) and others have suggested that we undertake by coupon to insure our readers against arrest and terms of hard labour in these days of rampant Repression—with a view to boosting our circulation. Altogether, our readers as a class are, sometimes, fond of harping on our imperfections. Hence, when we receive a letter of quite a different sort we are "braced." Such missives come our way all too rarely, and we hasten to acknowledge the enthusiastic greetings posted to us by the Secretary of the Akathathara Congress Sabha. He writes to thank us for having placed his Sabha on our free list and explains his gratitude by describing the "Chronicle" as a "supernatural paper." The letter concludes with the following seasonable and devout aspiration:—"May God help us to get rid of this bureaucracy without any delay." As emphatic, candid and lucid an enunciation of the desire of the nation as any we remember to have seen. But we must in mere modesty refuse blushingly to be regarded as "supernatural." We are, we fear, of the earth earthy. We share nothing even of the supernatural powers which are claimed by the conductors of a contemporary who, we understand, intercept messages from Mahatma Koot Hoomi wirelessed out from the higher Himalayas. In fact we are very natural

Bombay Police.

After being pigeon-holed for well-nigh seven months, the annual administration report of the Police in the Bombay Presidency has lately been released for public information. The year under report witnessed a substantial decrease in serious offences against property. The figure for crimes against persons, however, was the highest recorded during the quinquennium and one may join issue with the writer of the report on his statement that it is a form of crime over which the police can exercise little or no control. It is gratifying to learn from figures in the report that the incidence of reported crime is much less in this country than in England (including Wales). The following table shows the average incidence of crime, per mille of the population, during the quinquennium 1913-1918—

	England	Bombay.
(1) Total reported crime	2.35	1.72
(2) Total important crime	2.04	1.37
(3) Murders	.003	.023
(4) Attempts at murder and culpable homicide	.005	.001
(5) Dacoities and robberies	.003	.043
(6) Burglaries	.260	.447
(7) Theft	1.71	.78
(8) Receiving stolen property	.059	.043

It will be seen from this table that notwithstanding a cleaner record on the average, this presidency does not compare favourably in respect of violent crime and burglaries. If attempts at murder be a form of crime over which the police can exercise little control, the high incidence of burglary is sought to be explained by stating that the professional criminal, especially if he belongs to a criminal tribe, has the advantage over the policeman, the percentage of property recovered to stolen property worked out during the year at 40.03 per cent. Growing lean like Tony Lumpkin the police department asks for more if it is to be in the pink of perfection. The report particularly deplores the hard lot of the Sub-Inspector—the European sergeant is much better off—working on a salary which barely suffices to secure a good cook in Bombay, or an indifferent chauffeur. Lest the Inspector-General's rhetorical flourish should needlessly puzzle our readers, we hasten to inform them that a Sub-Inspector starts on a salary of Rs. 125 per month. However, one may readily agree with the author of the report that he is the "pivot round which the force revolves."

LEST WE FORGET.

FREEDOM'S SERVICE.

"You may strike down, imprison or place in fetters the leaders of great causes a hundred times, but the cause itself will live; and the banner of freedom, once unfurled, though it may fall in the dust again and again, will always be uplifted afresh, to be borne and carried forward by brave and willing hands."

B. G. HORNIMAN.

A CHAMPION OF THE OPPRESSED.

As an honest and upright journalist who has always espoused the cause of the oppressed and who looked for no other reward than the approval of his own conscience, Mr. Horniman has endeared himself to the millions of India.

(Sir) P. C. RAY.

A TRUE FRIEND OF INDIA.

So frequent and so varied are the occasions when it has been my privilege to be associated with public tributes to my friend Benjamin Guy Horniman, that there can be little left for me to add to my reiterated praise of the many brilliant and distinguished gifts of mind and personality he brought to his memorable and indeed unique services to India.

Widely familiar and deeply valued throughout the land are the salient qualities of his intrepid and arresting intellect—his proud allegiance to the high traditions of his own race, his quick and intimate comprehension of Indian sentiment and suffering, his incorruptible devotion to Indian ideals and aspirations, his buoyant courage, his splendid indignation against all tyranny and injustice, his knightly championship of the weak, the feeble and oppressed.

But few can realize the lofty patience and dignity with which he endures the agony of exile from the land he has served with such selfless passion. Let us send to the great-hearted English gentleman a token of unchanging love from the nation he has taught the divine doctrine of freedom through sacrifice.

SAROJINI NAIDU.

26th April, 1922.

"A HATER OF INJUSTICE AND CANT".

The 26th of April is a dear day, enshrined in the hearts of all Bombayites because it was on that day that Benjamin Guy Horniman was deported from India; and the memory of that day is cherished from year to year by grateful Indians because till now the Government have deemed it expedient neither to prosecute him nor to allow him to return to India; Mr. Horniman's services to India are variegated and valuable and it is impossible to forget them. The long-established custom of celebrating the anniversaries of important events should be most welcome to the younger generation as it furnishes them with a recollection of good deeds done by great men and impels them to show real gratitude by imitating them in their actual lives. I therefore utilize this day to recall in my feeble way the good and great work done by Mr. Horniman not only in inspiring the mind of "Young India" but specially in showing all Englishmen that Indians fully appreciate and fondly cherish the memory of useful services rendered by them in their behalf. We are all familiar with the services of great Englishmen like Wedderburn, Hume and Hardinge to name only a few of the most recent illustrious examples. The name of Mr. Horniman deserves to be added to this list. It is not possible within the compass of a short newspaper articles to enumerate the valuable services he has rendered by his facil pen and tongue. Each and every lover of India's freedom will do well to read afresh the speeches and writings of Mr. Horniman. The time and trouble spent in doing so will be amply repaid. A cursory glance at them will convince him about the justness of Mr. Horniman's claim to be regarded as an honest and sincere well-wisher of India. A deeper study of them will enable him to find therein fresh light to guide his footsteps in the present political struggle. This is my personal experience and whatever I say in this article is thoroughly borne out by what he has said either from the press of from the platform. I wish to confine my attention mainly to the political features of Mr. Horniman's career because his services in that field were unique and were in no small way instrumental in procuring the annnouncement of August 20th, 1917.

Mr. Horniman had a wonderful grasp of political situations and issues. He saw through at once the hollowness of the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms. He wrote at the time when the scheme was published "O'Dwyerism, Haileysm, Prattism may continue to flourish and flaunt themselves in the face of the people for the next fifty years for all the difference this scheme of reforms can make. He with an unerring foresight condemned Dyarchy by saying "Dualism in the government is, I think, unsound in theory and I do not

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SELFLESS SERVICES TO INDIA,

In grateful appreciation of the selfless services rendered by Mr. Horniman to my country's cause, April 26th, the day of his deportation, shall ever remain green in the hearts of one-fifth of the human race, who are full of prayerful thoughts.

AJMAL KHAN.

"NOT HE BUT WE WHO STAND PUNISHED,"

You wish me to send you on the occasion of the third anniversary of Mr. Horniman's Deportation Day (and this but reminds that there is no period of limitation to the operations of the Defence of India Act, which though now annulled ostensibly, is still in operation, and thus alive and kicking so far as Mr. Horniman is concerned) a few words on his life, and if you will permit me to say, on his "death," because though he is physically alive and at "home" he considers himself an exile because he is being kept forcibly from returning to his country of adoption which he has made his home. A few weeks back Mr. Horniman writing to me said that he would prefer to be in jail in India and thus evidently he did not know what fine treatment is being meted out to a person greater than himself, viz., Mahatma Gandhi, than being "free" at "home." Thus in his usual inimitable way, he indicated how he loves you, me and all of us. And it is because of this love of his for India and Indians that to-day though free he is in chains, and thus stands "punished." it is not *he* but *we* who stand punis[illegible] and through him. This indicates t[illegible] duty towards him, and so long as [illegible] allowed to return here, we can [illegible] sider ourselves out of chains. [illegible] at all, under a bondage of fre[illegible]

So much as regards Mr. H[illegible] self. As regards his hig[illegible] freedom essentially a[illegible] with him and politic[illegible] Horniman's physical [illegible] self, was not [illegible] spiritual principle [illegible] freedom one of its [illegible] many applications. This to my mind sums up the whole philosophy of his life and conduct, and that is why he wrote with the temperament and the courage of a Crusader and in a spirit of an Indian Mazinni. And that is why he is our love and no *persona grata* with Sir George Lloyd and his Government," the two Indian Executive Councillors and three Indian Ministers notwithstanding.

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.

CHAMPION OF INDIA'S FREEDOM.

THREE YEARS IN EXILE.

VICTIM OF ABSOLUTISM.

A FRIEND OF FREEDOM AND HUMANITY.

His Holiness Shri Shankaracharya of Saradapith, wires from Dehra Dun under date 22nd April:—

Presiding over Adi Shankaracharya's birthday celebrations at Etawah from the 27th April to the 2nd May, I keenly regret my inability to attend the proposed Horniman Benefit Performance at Bombay. Kindly, therefore, accept our fervent prayers and choicest benedictions for unqualified success of the function, humbly demonstrating grateful India's high esteem and affection for that noblest and staunch English friend of Indian Dharma, freedom and humanity.

SHANKARACHARYA SHARDAPEETH.

BENJAMIN GUY HORNIMAN.

"Of Mr. Horniman, I can say that the more I knew him the more I loved him. Few Englishmen have served journalism and through that gift, India, with such fearlessness and strength of conviction as Mr. Horniman, and this I am able to say, although I often disapproved of his strong language and invective, of which he was a master."

MAHATMA GANDHI, June 1919.

INDIA'S RIGHT.

"Let India be unfit, but let India be ruled by Indians according to Indian ideals. It is her right to claim it."

B. G. HORNIMAN.

THE HERO OF MANY BATTLES!

That was Mr. Horniman in India. Few men, English or Indian, have fought more presently, vigorously, valiantly, and virulently for India that Benjamin Gay Horniman.

(1) As the Editor of the "Chronicle" he brought freshness and fearlessness in public life.

(2) As an Agitator, he exposed the fallacies and follies of the Bureaucracy.

(3) As a writer, he was a past master in satire and carricature.

(4) As a speaker, he enlived public interest in all questions that he handled.

(5) As a Friend of India, he never spared the Bureaucracy.

(6) As a Friend of the poor, he was digging at the capitalists!

(7) As a Friend of the dumb creatures, he ever laboured hard for their well-being.

(8) And as an uncompromising Foe of all Bureaucracy and Autocracy, he administered strong doses day after day, till the grievance was mended or ended!

Such a man was indeed unacceptable to pedagogues and Demagogues! And so he was deported from India just three years ago to let the Bureaucracy live in peace! And though the War is over; though the Defence of India Act has ceased; though the Rowlatt Act is annulled, yet Mr. Horniman is shut out from India! People wonder; people grumble; people protest but who is there to listen? Some say, that Mr. Horniman is too strong a critic for this sensitive Government! Others say, that Sir Lawless Hopper feels nervous of Mr. Horniman's presence in Bombay! Whilst a few murmer, that he is the victim of Sir George Lloyd's displeasure! Why, please? Let Mr. Gennings explain.

For our part, we deplore his deportation, we regret his absence from our midst. And though snatched away from India, he lives in the memories of many, as will be witnessed at the Bombay Theatre on Sunday next.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

A HATER OF WRONG.

"Mr. B. G. Horniman, the author of the articles which are published in the present volume, is one of those all too-few Englishmen who carry their British principles with them when they come to India, and who keep them in the open air during the years of their stay in this land. The commonplaces of liberty of speech, liberty of the press, liberty of person unless deprived of it by the law—these, which in England are taken for granted as the inalienable Rights of the good citizen, are matters of grace in India, are held at the mercy of autocrats, little and big, white and brown, from the "Lat Saheb" enthroned in Simla, who issues *lettres de cachet*, down to the constable who takes toll of the coolie's basket and cuffs him if he complains. But to Mr. Horniman these Rights are still Rights, and their effacement is a matter of constant pain. He feels, as though inflicted on his own person, the wrongs suffered by the Indian, and with passionate insistence seeks to arouse in the injured the courage to assert their God-given manhood.

"His paper, "The Bombay Chronicle", in which many of the following articles appeared, has been warned, and threatened with divers penalties from time to time, but it has not swerved from the path of patriotic duty.

"For such Englishmen there is always a place in Indian hearts. And among those who have struggled for Indian freedom, the name of B. G. Horniman will ever shine."—ANNIE BESANT. (Foreword to "A Friend of India", 1918.)

PASSION FOR LIBERTY.

Amongst the few missionary messengers of the West that visited this land and helped to revive the traditions of Western Democracy and Liberty in the East, our beloved and exiled hero, Benjamin Guy Horniman, will always rank first. He was an embodiment and representation of that zeal and passion for liberty so peculiar to the West, with the selfless simplicity, sincerity and honesty of purpose—virtues more common in the East.

Britain, according to English history as taught to us in schools and colleges, ever was and is still supposed to be the great bulwark of Liberty and special abode and home of Freedom; that was the early impression that we received about Britain in our days of schools and colleges. However when we advanced in life and found men of the type of Dyer, O'Dwyer and Sydenham infesting this land as unworthy representatives of that 'Bulwark of Liberty and Home of Freedom,' we wondered if what was taught to us in schools and col-

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LEST WE FORGET.

"A HATER OF INJUSTICE AND CAN'T."

(Continued from page 7.)

believe it will work in practice. He saw through the real reason for passing "The Indian Press Act." He openly mentioned that the Act was enacted "not to suppress real revolutionary activity in the Press, but in order to put into the hands of the executive a convenient weapon for repressing inconvenient criticisms which they could not bring under the operation of the clauses of the Indian Penal Code." We all are now too familiar with recent history to know that Mr. Horniman was a true prophet. The verdict of all sane politicians that Dyarchy has miserably failed is writ large on the political firmament. The much-boasted-of Reforms have proved illusory in safeguarding the inherent rights and liberties of citizens even under the regime of a Viceroy who had once the honour of holding the high post of the Lord ChiefJustice of England. The Press Act has been repealed. Mr. Horniman held high hopes that the doctrine of self-determination will be fully translated in action not only in Europe but also in India by the British Democracy because England and its Allies had waged the great war for the security of the world's freedom. It was, therefore, that when the war was being prosecuted that he, as a true friend of India and England, gave up the policy of taking advantage of England's difficulties and advised all Indians to forget political differences and differential treatmentt and turn out to them in their own country for liberty-loving English rulers and to join the Army in defence of the Motherland. While he did so he never forgot to insist on the observance of conditions of fullest self-respect towards the Indians who joined the same. He strenuously fought against the iniquitous system of indentured labour in colonies and fearlessly advocated Indians' full claim to be treated on an equality with the inhabitants of every other portion of the British Empire, in whatever country he may be, either permanently or temporarily, dwelling." He incessantly raised his powerful voice against internments and ill-treatment of political prisoners and said distinctly: "British principles of freedom and liberty,—the only excuse for British rule in India,—are prostituted by the practice and defence of such methods." He was out for destroying "the dragons of brute-force and racial domination." He was a great optimist who" took his misfortunes and set-backs as scourges which tend to cleanse him of his bad qualities." It was because he had a firm faith in the justice of the cause that he so valiantly espoused that made him to pen the memorable words exposing the futility of repression:—"You may strike down, imprison or place in fetters the leaders of great causes a hundred times, but the cause itself will live, and that the banner of freedom, once unfurled though it may fall in the dust again and again, will always be uplifted afresh, to be borne and carried forward by brave and willing hands." He considered that kind of government just which existed by the consent of the people and hence all his writings and speeches were meant to realize in practice the immortal phrase of President Wilson that "The world must be made safe for democracy." He was convinced like Mahatma Gandhiji that the bureaucratic system of government was at fault and hence it was that while reviewing the administration of Lord Carmichael he said that "Lord Carmichael, however is unfortunately not a solitary example in India to-day of the powerful effects, even upon liberal statesmen, of bureaucratic association and pressure." The "Bombay Chronicle" was founded "to support the Indian National Congress and its policy of Self-Government within the Empire," and under the able editorship of Mr. Horniman it became a "lusty trumpet of freedom" to quote his own words used in connection with another paper. Mr. Horniman was a member of the Home Rule League but he distinctly said that he was a Congressman first and a Home Rule Leaguer afterwards. He always desired unity of all political parties under the one common banner of the Indian National Congress and it was for this reason that he advised the friends of the Moderate party to fight out their battles not by seceding but by remaining in the Congress-fold. His political motto was "Freedom must be earned: it cannot be a gift." He held the view that "Agitation is the salt of success in politics." He advocated that "in politics if you want to get what you need, the only safe watchword is incessant and never flagging activity." He was a great organizer of political forces and during the Home Rule League agitation days he had shown to all political workers what organization meant in the success of a political movement. He thought, felt and acted as a true Englishman in India unlike other Englishmen who after a short stay in India—England's Dependency—forget totally that the ascendency of the country of their birth rested on the two great watchwords of Liberty and Justice. Among all his writings and speeches in the cause of Indian Nationalism the exposure of the Curtis and Sycenham schools of political thinkers is well-worth noting. Among all his deeds his thorough exposure of the Willingdon Memorial scheme will always stand foremost because therein he fearlessly championed the inarticulate voice of thousands and thousands of Bombayites. In short, Freedom of Speech, Freedom of Association and Freedom of Press and above all Liberty and Freedom in all Governments were the sacred causes he had made as his own. Is it any wonder that Mrs. Annie Besant should praise his work by mentioning that "among those who have struggled for Indian freedom the name of B. G. Horniman will ever shine."

Mr Horniman was a great champion of all just causes. He hated tyranny, injustice and can't in all walks of life and whenever he met such cases he took up their cause in right earnest and did not rest satisfied till he won victory. He was a humanitarian in the broadest sense of the term. His humanitarian instincts befriended the cause not only of the dumb animal creation but of millions and millions of his helpless fellow-brethren who justly aspired to have full responsible government at a very early date. As a real friend of the poor and the helpless, wherever he saw injustice meted out to them, he took up their case and exposed the guilty parties, fearless of all consequences in his paper "The Bombay Chronicle." He spared no pains in his fight; he respected no person whenever it was a question of truth and justice. He cheerfully bore all prosecutions and persecutions but never prostituted his great powers as a good speaker and a great writer. The "Bombay Chronicle" under his editorship never swerved an inch from its path of patriotic duty. Mr. Horniman was a man of Catholic interests. He had his best friends both among the Hindoo and the Mahomedan communities. He worked strenuously for the land of his adoption till the day of his deportation and is still working in England with his usual vigour for the cause of Indian freedom. One rarely meets a case of this kind; and when we have found one, we as grateful people must ever cherish the memory of good deeds done by him. When the Non-Co-operation movement was started in India he at once wrote to Mahatma Gandhiji from England, being disillusioned of all his hopes of getting justice done at the hands of British Democracy, that he entirely supported the movement. When he came to know the details of the Jallianwalla Baug tragedy at Amritsar he at once saw that the psychological moment had arrived to rouse the slumbering British people and he thoroughly exposed the Government system which permitted this tragedy by writing a book on the Amritsar episode. The Government, whether it be central or provincial, have always adopted the policy of misusing their great powers in gagging the mouths and in depriving the liberties of Englishmen who have proved themselves as true and genuine friends of the Indian people. Under such a mistaken policy Mr. Horniman was deported without trial and has not been permitted to return to India for no valid reason whatsoever. Mr Horniman's presence in India at this time of its political struggle and his sturdy support to the N. C. O. movement would have been an asset in Mahatma Gandhi's campaign. India expects England to tread the path of righteousness in all its dealings with the subject peoples. India in accordance with its spiritual traditions and ideals has commenced its righteous war to bring England to her senses. The world very eagerly watches the result of this great conflict between brute-force and soul-force. I wish and pray that the sooner this struggle is over the better it would be both for England and India. In the ending of this struggle the services of great Englishmen like Andrews, Stokes and Horniman are urgently needed to guide the struggling Indian nation to achieve its long-desired goal of "Swarajya."

B N MOTIWALA.

PASSION FOR LIBERTY.

(Continued from previous page.)

leges was really English history or fairy tales and fiction about England. When a host of such unBritish officials, coming in quick succession, were daily undermining the high British ideals and smashing to pieces the British tradition and prestige, the advent of such Messengers of Hope and Liberty as Andrews and Horniman, revived our confidence, restored the broken faith and again encouraged a belief that the race of Sheridan and Burke was not quite extinct, and the whole of the British Nation had not deteriorated into Dyers and Sydenhams.

A wise Government desirous of maintaining British prestige and upholding the British tradition in this land would rather import, even at considerable expense, such messengers and torch-bearers. But our beneficent Government, more anxious to preserve its own petty prestige than to maintain the high British tradition and ideal, has, in its infinite wisdom, thought fit to deport him. General Dyer, who dealt the most damaging blow to the British reputation in India, and is the principal cause of the present strained relations between the two nations, is rewarded with a handsome pension from the Indian treasury, but our deported hero, who laboured for years to strengthen the bonds between England and India, and made genuine efforts to maintain the fair name of Britain in this country, is not permitted even to make his own honest living in this land.

It is a matter equally of shame and regret that after three long years, we should still be engaged in merely sending messages of appreciation, and not be able completely to break his chains. That deplorable circumstance brings home to us the impotency and helplessness of our position, and exposes the hollowness of those false pretences, that beguile this credulous nation with a belief of its increasing power and gradual political emancipation. It is but natural that this vital question and principle should sink into comparative insignificance on account of the huge political turmoil in which the whole country is at present submerged.

The absurdity of the situation reaches a culminating point, when wise and sane men, supposed representatives of this country, travel far and wide, at great public expense, to discuss the question of Imperial Citizenship and status of Indians in various parts of the Empire, when as a matter of fact, nearer home, in their own country, the most elementary rights of citizenship are denied. Why talk about the rights of Indians in Kenya and East Africa, in Timbuctoo and Jericho, when we have neither the capacity nor the power to end this crying shame and scandal in our own city? It is monstrous to feel that the gates of India should be wide open to the blackest felons and the meanest culprits from any corner of the globe, but that they should be slammed for ever without any justifiable cause or reason against one of her truest adopted sons and dearest heroes.

A dozen Sastris, attending a hundred farces in different parts of the world, will not and cannot raise the status of India by an inch so long as such an outrage on elementary civic right is allowed to be perpetrated.

It was the glory of the constitution under which Burke lived, and which Sheridan glorified in his immortal speech, that not a hair of the meanest citizen of those days, could be touched before a legal guilt was established by legal evidence. To-day, after a century of supposed advancement in civilization, and after the great war for the principle of Democracy has been fought and won, it is a disgrace to, and a stain on, the constitution under which we live, that a pet hero of the people is bundled off from his sick bed without a tittle of evidence adduced against him, and that disgrace and stain perpetuated year after year, because the people are powerless to enforce their will and secure justice.

KURSHED F. NARIMAN.

BOMBAY AND HORNIMAN.

DUTY OF THE CITIZENS.

(BY A FRIEND.)

Three years have now gone by since that friend of India, B. G. Horniman, was deported from this country by methods that would do credit to the late Czarist regime of Russia. It is well-known that he was removed from this country, because he had made himself obnoxious in bureaucratic circles, by making the cause of India his own, and by valiantly championing the legitimate aspirations of Indians to be masters in their own country. Shortly before his deportation, Horniman had made the country ring through and through with his crushing indictment of Lord Willingdon's regime and defeated the move for an ill-deserved memorial to that Governor. Sir George Lloyd was new to the Presidency and knowing nothing of the condition of things, could easily be influenced against one whom he did not know and against whom his mind was constantly poisoned by the bureaucratic clique and a small coterie of sycophants and Government Housewallas. Horniman threw himself heart and soul into the Satyagraha movement, and he shared equally with Mahatma Gandhi the credit for rousing Indians to the danger, the insult, the humiliation of the Rowlatt Bill, which in spite of universal opposition on the part of Indians, Lord Chelmsford's Government tried to foist on the country. Then came the Delhi Tragedy and the Punjab atrocities. Horniman alone among Indian journalists could dare the bureaucracy and regardless of piling up wrath, continued to expose the misdeeds of the Punjab officialdom and make the country feel the humiliation of it all, as no one had ever been able to do before.

This was too much for the self-complacent bureaucrats at Simla, whose anger knew no bounds at Horniman's temerity in mercilessly exposing the wrongs heaped on the country for her loyalty and unparalleled services during the war. There was the precedent of an almost forgotten age and the fiat went forth that Horniman should be dealt with by a process of *lettres de cachet*. On one fateful Saturday afternoon, in the April of 1919, his bungalow at Worli Hill was surrounded by the myrmidons of the bureaucracy, and he was promptly removed from his sick bed to an old tug lying off the Bombay Harbour and then deported to England and left there to shift for himself as best he could. The melancholy meanness of the whole proceeding did not escape public notice, and has considerably detracted from the popularity of Sir George Lloyd as a Governor. In the course of events, the much-abused Defence of India Act died a natural death, and there was no more excuse for preventing Horniman's return to this country. Yet, it seems through a subtle conspiracy between the India Office and the Foreign Office, he has been kept out of his rights, and denied the freedom of movement which would enable him to come back to India and take his rightful place in the army of Swaraj. Even thus, is Horniman serving the country by his suffering and sacrifice, like other leaders in Bengal, U. P., Andhra, Madras, the Punjab and Bombay who are to-day gladly filling the jails. In connection with Mr. Horniman's exile our countrymen are apt to forget a matter of great concern to themselves. It was never a secret that Horniman was financially never well off. When Government deported him, they left him altogether stranded on what to him was a foreign soil, and the Capitalist Press in England would have none of him. A victim of subtle conspiracies and unforgettable ingratitude, Horniman has been forced to lead more or less a life of enforced idleness, and any other person less richly endowed by nature than he might have succumbed ere now, and either recanted his past and craved the indulgence of his enemies or ended an uneventful life. But Horniman is made of sterner stuff and endowed with an incomparable spirit of optimism, and indomitable courage, which have enabled him "to keep himself above the waters" in the unequal struggle to which he has been forced. It must be said to the credit of people in Bombay that they have not altogether forgotten the stalwart figure and personality of Horniman or his inestimable services to them and India. They have in the past done something to mitigate the harshness of an unenviable situation thrust on him unsought. But this they have done, it seems, from motives of charity and good fellowship rather than from a sense of duty. What the citizens of Bombay—and of India, need to remember is that they owe Horniman a duty and no charity. It is their bounden duty to keep him well furnished with the sinews of war so that he may be enabled to fight the dark forces of reaction with their weapon, without the fear of hunger at the door. It is their bounden duty to show by their unflinching support of the great victim of bureaucratic wrath, that even if an intolerant bureaucracy has condemned him they hold him in the highest esteem and continue to cherish the dear memory of one who has never faltered in his robust championship of truth. Indians are noted for their gratitude. Will they, in this case, allow a slur to be cast on them by remaining indifferent to the indisputable claims of Horniman, so long as he is prevented from returning to his post and serving the country with even greater zeal and vigour than before. People who have made infinitely smaller sacrifices are to-day being maintained in the service of the country. Would it be too much to expect the citizens of Bombay, in particular, to spare enough out of their plenty to keep Horniman regularly supplied with means, so long as he is condemned by his powerful enemies to live in exile? I hope Bombay will respond to the call of duty in a manner worthy of its ancient fame and by its hearty response, show to the world that whatever the obstacles the bureaucracy might put in the why of a true servant of India, Bombay would be the last calmly to see a man who is heroically struggling in the face of overwhelming odds, go under, without extending a timely helping hand. I suggest that a regular fund should be started at once, and everyone who feels the injustice done to Horniman, and who values freedom, should contribute every month his mite. If a thousand persons could regularly contribute a rupee each every month—and there are thousands and thousands in Bombay who can easily afford it and who keenly feel Horniman's absence from their midst, at this critical juncture in India's history, that would answer the purpose, and at the same time, such action would constitute an unanswerable challenge to the complacent bureaucrats who have conspired to deprive Horniman of his freedom. Mr. Tairsee has ever tried to stand by Horniman. Will it be too much to expect him to take up this matter seriously and invite regular subscriptions from the friends and admirers of Horniman? I have no misgivings about the response, if Mr. Tairsee takes up the matter in earnest. I know he has made a tremendous sacrifice by giving up his lucrative business connections with foreign manufacturers, with a view to devote his time and opportunities solely to the service of the nation. And I feel this is one of the directions in which such service can be rendered.

MR. HORNIMAN.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is three years to-day since that lover of India, Mr. B. G. Horniman, was deported from this country, and on this day we cannot do better than pray that he may soon be again in our midst.

The country can never forget his great services. He was responsible for rousing the Citizens of Bombay from their sleep, it was he who made the "Bombay Chronicle" the leading paper of India, it was he who as vice-president, of the Satyagraha Sabha, made the movement such a great one, and finally it was he who made the people gather in the Town Hall to oppose the Willingdon memorial and thus learn that their rights could not be trampled on if they were only determined enough to carry on, no matter what personal suffering might result. India owes to this great Englishman a very great deal and on this day all hearts go out to this true Britisher, the friend of the poor, weak and oppressed.

The Defence of India Act is dead, and Mr. Horniman was deported under that Act. Why then is he not allowed to return to India? Is this justice? Will the Ex-Lord Chief Justice of England answer?—Yours, etc.

DHUNJISHAW S DALAL.

Bombay, April 25.

A MARATHA'S SUGGESTION.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Allow me to join my voice with that of "a Maratha" who made a very appropriate appeal to the Maharashtras. The champion of the freedom of the Press, the uncompromising fighter for the right of self-determination, the unwavering friend of every distressed person or community and the unflinching exposer of wrong wherever existing, Mr Horniman made himself unpopular with a large proportion of the rich in Bombay and distasteful to the bureaucracy in India. And for whom did he incur the unpopularity? For the people of India. He is kept in England under duress, by an abuse of power which is tolerated in England merely because even those classes in England who stood up for Liberty are now infected by racedomination. The present Jingo Government is not satisfied with detaining him in England but are lending support to those forces which try, with considerable success, to make his very existence difficult. We of the Maharashtra are not known for our wealth but do claim an advanced political consciousness and a sense of gratitude. Are we not going to show our claim to be good? Are we not going to prove that one who stood for us, for him shall we stand—if not with cheques—with only rupees? Our political sense teaches us that by making Mr. Horniman's life hard, the powerful party in England are demonstrating and warning that any Briton that champions the cause of India does so at his risk. Do we not find that Mr. Ben Spoor does practically not exist for India and that Colonel Wedgwood is at best milk and water? Is it not necessary in these circumstances to show to those Britons who may be minded to actively sympathise with Indians that Indians are grateful enough to stand by their friends? We must also remember that it was Punjab that supplied to Sir George Lloyd the occasion to deport Mr. Horniman. He had the courage to expose those inhuman brutalities which were later admitted. Mr. Horniman's exposure came at an inconvenient hour and he had to be victimised. In upholding the Local Government's order re: Mr. Horniman, Mr. Montagu only jettisoned the cargo of Mr. Horniman as later on Mr. Montagu was jettisoned by the Coalition Cabinet. The present position of Mr. Horniman, which is embodiment of Coalition-bureaucratic wrongs, points to us of the great Maharashtra the duty of standing by him and doing what "a Maratha" has asked us to do.—Yours, etc.

P.R. LELE.

LABOUR AND INDIA.

"A GRAVE BETRAYAL."

Mr B. G. Horniman writes as follows in the "Daily Herald":—

Those who look to Labour for steadfast support of the principles of freedom in application to countries at present under British subjection have received a severe shock by the resolution recently passed by the National Joint Council representing the General Council of the Trades Union Congress, the Parliamentary Labour Party and the National Executive of the Labour Party.

This resolution, while it "deplores" the "blood and iron" policy foreshadowed in the Prime Minister's speech (as a matter of fact, the policy is already in force), "deplores no less" the Non-Co-operation policy of the Indian National Congress and its action in "boycotting those Parliamentary institutions recently conferred on India, by means of which grievances should be ventilated and wrongs redressed." It goes on to state that "the settled policy of Great Britain" is "to place India," as soon *as may be*, in the position of a self-governing Dominion.

India is, therefore, called upon, in the final clause of this astounding declaration of Labour policy, to agree, in return for a general amnesty and a time-limit for the "*transition stages of partial self-government*," to give up Non-Co-operation and swallow Mr. Montagu's "reforms." The policy of Labour is thus practically the policy of Mr. Lloyd George's Government. It is mere cant to "deplore" Mr. Lloyd George's "blood and iron" policy, when you have nothing better to offer India than Mr. Lloyd George has offered her, and it is obvious that, if India is determined to resist the infliction, the application of the "blood and iron" policy is the inevitable consequence.

But humble members of the rank and file of the Labour Party, like myself, are entitled to ask: What has become of self-determination? And what authority has the Joint Council for this shameful abandonment of that great principle in the face of the declared adhesion to it of the Labour Conference? The resolutions of the Conference, declaring the right of India, as well as Ireland and Egypt, to determine for herself what form of government she shall live under, still stand. They are unqualified and uncompromising.

The people of India have declared their self-determination in equally uncompromising terms. By an overwhelming majority they have declared that will have nothing to do with "transition stages" and "partial self-government," and all the rest of the paraphernalia of the schemes for keeping them in a state of tutelage. They want self-government now, they want the fulfilment of the pledges given by the Prime Minister to the Mohammedans, they want reparation for injury and outrages, and they have decided to pursue a policy of Non-Co-operation until the British Government comes to its senses and yields what they want.

I challenge any member of the Joint Council to prove that that is not the determination of the Indian people. But the Joint Council, speaking in the name of Labour and in defiance of the resolutions of the Labour Conference, rebukes the self-determination of the Indian people, solemnly abjures them to wait for the British Government *to determine for them* when they shall be fit to govern themselves, and has nothing to say about reparations and fulfilment of pledges.

And the representatives of the Trades Union Congress play their part by joining in a request to the workers of India to co-operate in a scheme of government which deliberately favours the capitalist and privileged classes at the expense of the workers, who have no control over and very little part or lot in the government and administrtion. Will they look up the resolutions of their own Congress undertaking to support the workers of India in their struggle for their rights and then look up the resolutions passed by the All-India Trade Union Congress on the subject?

What are these "Parliamentary institutions," for boycotting which the people of India are gravely rebuked; by means of which, the Joint Council assert, "grievances should be ventilated and wrongs redressed"? Can the Joint Council tell us how? Grivances can certainly be ventilated till the end of time, but the "Parliamentary institutions" have power to redress them. That depends on the good will of the foreign rulers. The working of Mr. Montagu's dyarchic councils have fulfilled the worst prognostications of the opponents of the scheme when it was first introduced.

They do not constitute even partial self-government. The councils themselves are only partially representative, and even the representative part of them is so strongly adulterated with the membership allocated to capitalist bodies and other fancy constituencies as to leave the members returned by the limited general electorates in a futile position. To describe them as Parliamentary institutions is a gross misuse of terms.

This resolution cannot be allowed to remain as the settled policy of Labour on India. It constitutes a grave betrayal of the Indian people, for which the rank and file of Labour in this country will not stand, when the facts are made too clear to them. And it rests with the rank and file to see that the true principles of Labour are reaffirmed by the bodies that have an authorised right to speak on their behalf.

INCOME TAX EXACTIONS.

BRITAIN ON ROAD TO FINANCIAL RUIN.

"NO WHITTLING DOWN OF GEDDES CUTS."

INCOME TAX PAYERS' PROTEST.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, April 24.

At a crowded and influential meeting of the Income Tax Payers Society at the Mansion House, Lord Inchcape vigorously denounced the reduction in the proposed cuts recommended by the Geddes Committee. By juggling with figures and bringing the realisations on war material into the revenue and by annexing the Post Office surplus, Government might be able to present a balanced budget, but no one knew what would happen in 1923—24 when these sources of revenue would not be available. He declared that if the results of individual effort and frugality were thus absorbed all incentive to individual saving would disappear. He said it was an anomaly for the revenue department having first deducted the income-tax to proceed to levy super-tax on the whole income. To default in the payment of interest on the swollen national debt was unthinkable. War pensions and other commitments we were in honour bound to discharge. He stated that during the boom of 1919 payments all round increased on the false assumption of unending prosperity. After six months slaving the Geddes Committee recommended economies of one hundred million pounds, which the Chancellor whittled down by thirty per cent. His Lordship complained that the vital issue of national economy was being made the football of party politics and departmental intrigue. He trusted that resort would not be had to such an unwise device as borrowing to reduce taxation and also denounced the doctrine that no man had a right to leave anything behind him. This would result in a policy of eat, drink and be merry, leaving widows and children to take care of themselves.

LORD HALDANE.

Lord Haldane had said that he (speaker) would be the last to hesitate to spend money, if thereby it would increase his productivity. It would be truer to say that he would be the last to spend money even on productivity if he had not got it. Referring to education the speaker agreed to the necessity of fitting the youth of the country for the battle of life but it was necessary to restore our financial health on a basis of "*régular pour mieux sautar.*" For loss of confidence and the stagnation in trade the country's financial conduct was responsible. He deplored the necessity of unemployment doles, which destroyed character and personal industry. One should get back to work and settle ones disputes at a better hour. He declared that many great industrial firms were paying taxes from the money reserved for expansion of business. If this continued the social fabric would go to pieces and the country would become peopled by paupers. In his judgment the point at which taxation was destructive of revenue had been reached and passed. They were sliding down the inclined plane of prodigality and indebtedness, which would land the country, unless they acted promptly and resolutely, in a series of budget deficits with the accompaniment of impaired national credit and renewed depression of trade. Let them return to Treasury control of expenditure and let the Chancellor hold the purse strings and be empowered to say to spending departments regardless of how the political cat might jump "the money isn't there and you can't have it" (loud applause). The meeting passed a resolution protesting against the high rate of income-tax, which was seriously damaging industry and demanding immediate substantial reduction and further economies in national expenditure.

"SUNSHINE AFTER RAIN."

BRITISH DELEGATES OPTIMISTIC.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 24.

Genoa.—Number One Commission has resumed its labours. The atmosphere of the Conference generally is described as 'sunshine after rain', and the British delegates regard the position as more satisfactory. The results already achieved include the practical completion of the Labours of the Financial and Transport Commissions, while the Economic Commission has also made good progress.

"NATIVE" RIOT IN NAIROBI.

ATTEMPT TO CONNECT IT WITH INDIAN AGITATION.

UNSCRUPULOUS TACTICS.

(From our Correspondent.)

MOMBASA, April 14.

In connection with the Native riot on March 16th, the full particulars of which I posted you by the last mail, 54 Natives were arrested. Their case was conducted in the Resident Magistrate's Court at Nairobi and was disposed of on the 3rd instant. Out of these fifty-four one, who was considered a ring-leader, got 2 years' rigorous imprisonment, 3 were sentenced to 1 years', 20 to six months rigorous imprisonment, 7 to three months rigorous imprisonment and others were released.

Constant attempts are being made by the European Press and some of the extremists in the Convention of Associations to trace the root of the riot to the demands of Indians. Everyday the press is full of allegations of a serious nature against Indians. But of all these utterances, those of Mr. Kenneth Archer" the president of the Convention, are notorious ones. There are "die-hards" in every country. They are in India, in England, in America, in South Africa, but they specially abound in Kenya. Here is Mr. Kenneth Archer, the president of the so-called people's Parliament taking the presidential chair, pretending to be of awful importance. He gets up to address the assembled amateur farmer politicians who do not know what the exchange trouble means and who come straight from their plantations, and Junkers and die-hards, and coming to the Indian question the very first thing he bulls out is. "All other subjects of interest during the period under review have been drafted by the claim of the Indian population to political and social equality with the European—a condition of things, which would inevitably lead to the ultimate supremacy of Asiatic, with all its serious consequences to the British and native races."

STUDIED MISREPRESENTATION.

Downright misrepresentation it seems has become the motto of the convention. Indians have never demanded any supremacy in this colony. They simply demand their right of having equal treatment in as much as they are the subjects of the one King. By what curious process of reasoning, has Mr. Archer come to the conclusion that the grant of the equality of treatment to Indians will lead to their supremacy over British residents in this colony! Really it baffles one's mind to diagnose that process. Mr. Archer has also tried to prove the connection of Mr. Hary Thuku—the Kikuya leader now deported by the Government to Kismayut with the leaders of the Indian community. As the Europeans have no very great regard for Natives—this being their fashion everywhere—they become enraged at the idea of Indians giving tea parties to and in other ways consorting with the Natives of the soil. Mr. Archer, therefore, suggests that there is something sinister behind these social functions, Mr. Archer forgets the tea parties given to his own countrymen by Indians. He traces the beginnings of Native unrest to the demands of the Indians for equal rights and he takes cosiderable pains to show that the Indian agitation is the prime cause of everything evil in this country. He proceeds to rebuke Government officials for having been present a meeting presided over by the now deported Mr. Thuku and addressed by Mr. Andrews, the latter of whom, in Mr. Archer's words, whether his religious pose is real or assumed, is one of the greatest factors for evil in the world to-day and one of those who is (sic) precipitating into bloodshed." He is surprised that the Natives should demand to see his Excellency regarding the release of Mr. Thuku, and alleged that the idea was put into their brain by the Indians. Mr. Archer is really funny on Kenya politics.

INCOME-TAX AND CONVENTION.

The Convention is not satisfied at the result of their fight against Indians. They have found another target in the income-tax to fight against the Government. They have formed themselves into the reform party and have asked their representatives on the Council to oppose tooth and nail the Government. The Government thus being put into a nasty position, has sent a circular to all the official members to vote solidly with the Government in order to save the country from the die-hardism, anarchy and submission of the authority established by law, which it has become the aim of the reform party on the point of income-tax. The leader of the Reform Party, Lord Delamere, made a speech in the Convention of Association on the subject, in which he exhorted the public not to pay the tax and court imprisonment. They have established a Tax-payers' Protection League" (Indians excluded, of course). The Secretary of this League has sent round a circular exhorting every one to fight their cases for income-tax in the court and the League has taken upon itself to provide for legal help free of charge. It seems that the struggle for the repeal of that obnoxious tax will be a long and arduous one.

The two Nairobi Members Mr. Varma and Mr. Samsu din, have been sworn in at the time of opening the present session of the Legislative Council. The two Mombasa members have not attended the Council.

MR. CHURCHILL'S POLICY.

It is a pity that inspite of the protests from almost all quarters which know the feelings of Indians, Mr. Churchill has not withdrawn his statements made at the South African dinner. The news has come during this week some of the Parliamentary members who take interest in Kenya question that Mr. Churchill means to stick to his views, thus imperilling the status of Indians. The "Mombasa Times" in its editorial of 12th instant, which is an admirer of Mr. Churchill and a sworn opponent of Mr. Montagu, heaves a sigh of relief at the latter's resignation and opines that as Mr. Churchil has managed to get rid of Mr. Montagu he will have no difficulty in coming to a speedy decision. Though the new Secretary of State for India has declared that the policy of India office is unchanged in this connection, it is very doubtful whether he will be true to his pledge, since the Earl of Winterton, a "Die-hard" has been given the Under Secretaryship. The "Mombasa Times" is so Jubiliant over the success of the Colonial Secretary that it suggests, to Indians to go away to India, and asks the Government to take to systematic repatriation of Indians.

Taking into consideration all these circumstances and the accumulation of diverse forces, it is almost certain that the case is going to be decided against Indians. It is difficult to imagine how Mr. Sastri, the imperial statesman, can yet believe that he will get justice for Indians from the Colonial Office. Indians here are desirous of hearing from Mr. Sastri whether in case of adverse decision from the colonial office he wil resign from the Council and ask his brother Councillors also to resign.

It is no use asking Indians here to indulge in false hopes. Plain talk is better than indulging in delusive optimism. Deeds and not talk are what the country expects of Mr. Sastri. Let him come here and see personally how we are treated here and then ask us to be considerate. If he comes here he will see how thousands of his countrymen are treated as slaves by the countrymen of those who have bestowed upon him the freedom of the City of London. If, he is wise, patriotic and, a man of action, he ought to throw his "freedom" of the city of London in the face of its bestowers and respond in right earnest to the cause of over-seas Indians.

LIBEL CASE AGAINST E. A. CHRONICLE.

Judgment in the above case has been given in the favour of the suers and £2,000 has been granted as damages. Considering the circumstances of the case and the nature of the libel the sub granted as damages is monstrous. The result is that on account of the financial crisis the press has to be closed down and the paper is also closed. Efforts are being made for the issuing of another paper.

NEW COTTON MILL AT AGRA.

FOUNDATION STONE LAID.

(Associated Press.)

AGRA, April 24.

Agra already possessed of four cotton mills is to have a fifth one shortly, the foundation stone of which was laid yesterday by Mr. Doraswami Ayyar the well-known lawyer of Madras who is a resident and Director here of Agra United Mills (late John's Mills) whose Managing Agents are Messrs. Chari and Co., of Calcutta. Addressing a large assembly at the opening ceremony Mr. Ayyar spoke of the textile activities of Agra and the indomitable energy and unbounded enthusiasm of the head of the firm Mr. N. S. T. Chari who within one year after taking charge of John's Mills has been able to build this the Jayalakshami Mill which is larger in area and greater in capacity than any of the existing mills.

Mr. Fred Ellis, Editor of the "Peoples' Herald," Agra who was elected Chairman for the occasion highly commended the new enterprise which would greatly benefit this part of the cotton growing country.

Great enthusiasm prevailed and the agents of the mills were loudly cheered.

RELEASED CONGRESS WORKERS HONOURED.

(From a Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, April 22.

A public meeting under the auspices of the City Congress Committee was held yesterday to congratulate Messrs. Arjunlal, Mankhanlal and Sunderlal who were recently released from the jail. Doctor Cholkar, President, City Congress Committee, presiding.

Mr. Sunderlal said he was convinced Non-Violent N.C.O. was the only means to obtain Swaraj, and exhorted the audience to carry out the Bardoli resolutions without deviation. He said he was hopelessly disappointed to see Nagpur Province not showing any progress. Nagpur leaders, he added, were alone responsible for it. Other provinces, and, particularly, the U. P. had done, yeomen services in carrying out the programme.

Mr. Abhyankar categorically refuted the allegations made by Sunderlal.

Doctor Paranjpey succinctly detailed every item of N.C.O. programme which Nagpur had faithfully carried out, and perhaps more than other Provinces in certain respects, and this too in spite of Maharashtra's grave differences.

Mr. Makhanlal supported Mr. Sunderlal.

The President permitted Mr. Sunderlal to speak again, who said that the crucial difference between Mr. Abhyanker and his friends and the Congress was that the former wanted to enter the Councils and defend in the Courts, which was "haram" to him. Let Mr. Abhyankar and his party leave politics if they could not follow the Congress programme faithfully.

The President, while closing, condemned the impatience shown by a certain section of the audience and declared that the report of the Congress Work would be soon published proving the allegations made by the guests to be utterly untrue.

RAIDING IN KOHAT.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, April, 24.

A communique says:—It is reported from Kohat that on the night of the 18th April the village of Shinawa Gudi Khel in Channtra Valley was raided by a small gang of outlaws led by the notorious Badshah Gul has been responsible for many raids in Kohat and Mianwali districts. Two villagers were wounded and three Hindus were kidnapped and carried off together with some property. The District Police levies and village Chigha parties were promptly turned out in pursuit and caught up the raiders. Badshah Gul and another raider were killed, all kidnapped persons released, and all stolen property recovered.

NO ENTRY IN COUNCILS.

MOTI BABU'S TOUCHING APPEAL.

INSISTENCE ON UNITY.

(From our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, April, 25.

Messrs. V. J. Patel and T. Prakasam visited Babu Motilal Ghose, Editor, "Amrita Bazar Patrika" in his Calcutta home on the 23rd inst. when they happened to be there in connection with the Congress Working Committee Meeting. Moti Babu has been lying in bed for over six months in a very weak state. Mr. Patel told Moti Babu that they had come merely for *darsan* and that he should not attempt to speak in that weak condition. Moti Babu answered: There is only one point on which I wish to talk. I have always been against entering the new Councils. When Mahatma Gandhi saw me last year you, also, were present. Then I told him that anyone who goes to a Council is likely to be affected with insidious poison. There are unfortunately some in our own camp who favour the entry. There should be no split in the camp.

Sjt Patel answered: It is no use talking about this matter now when we have sent 25,000 patriots, including women to jail. We shall do our best to see there is no split. The question if raised will be settled at the next Congress in December.

Moti Babu was considerably touched when reference was made to the sacrifice of leaders and other patriots. With tears in his eyes he looked up and said: "I never thought I would live to see such a sacrifice and unity in our country. I am glad I am alive to see this." They got up to take leave but Moti Babu said: You may not see me again. I am anxious to go to the other side. I am dying. I dont know if I could be of any service to you. From there God will bless you and our country if all this sacrifice means anything in his eyes.

BOYCOTT OF COUNCILS.

BENGAL ABIDES BY CONGRESS DECISION.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 25.

A feeble protest made at Chittagong against the suggestion of Mrs. Das, President of Provincial Conference, regarding Non-co-operators going to Councils, created a division of opinion in the Congress camp.

Members of the Congress Working Committee, at a meeting in Calcutta, expressed their opinion against any such suggestion.

Babu Hardyal Nag, President, Provincial Congress Committee, also adversely criticised Mrs. Das's suggestion.

In order to explain the situation, Bengal Congress leaders held a meeting last evening in Calcutta, over which Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta presided. Babu Surja Kumar Bhoma protested against the suggestion in certain quarters that there was a division among the Non-co-operators as to the question of boycott of Councils, and said the address of Mrs. Das was strictly in consonance with Mr. Gandhi's teachings. He said the Bengal Congressmen and Non-co-operators would never agree to any breach of discipline in Congress ranks. Bengal always submitted to Congress resolutions. Whatever opinion she might otherwise hold, so long as the Congress advocated boycott of Councils, Bengal would abide by that decision.

TRADE RETURNS OF BRITISH INDIA

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 24.

The trade returns of British India for March last published by the Department of of Statistics showed an increase in value of both the imports and exports compared with the preceding month. Imports in March were valued at Rs. 2,148 lakhs against Rs. 2,000 in February. Exports were higher by Rs. 490 lakhs than in the preceding month and amounted to Rs. 2,602 lakhs and the re-exports were valued at Rs. 160 lakhs against Rs. 108 lakhs. As compared with the corresponding month of the last year, imports declined by eleven per cent while exports and re-exports increased by 52 and 54 percent respectively. In twelve months ending March last, there was a decrease of twenty per cent in imports, four per cent in exports, and 22 per cent in re-exports as compared with the last year. Balance of trade was in favour of India to the extent of Rs. 142 lakhs in March last compared with an adverse balance of Rs. 66 lakhs in the preceding month and of Rs. 444 lakhs a year ago. In twelve months ending March last, the adverse balance amounted to Rs. 32.63 lakhs against Rs. 50.04 lakhs in the preceding year. As compared with March last year, imports of food, drink, and tobacco increased by Rs. 1.22 lakhs and of raw materials by Rs. 15 lakhs while manufactured articles fell by Rs. 400 lakhs. As regards the export of Indian produce food, drink, and Tobacco compared with March last year showed an increase of Rs. 121 lakhs. There was an increase of Rs. 157 lakhs in the exports of grain, pulse, atta flour, while tea declined by Rs. 34 lakhs.

MODIFICATIONS IN CONGRESS PROGRAMME.

NAGPUR P. C.C'S. MOVE.

The following report of the Sub-committee appointed by the Nagpur Provincial Congress Committee on the 15th March 1922, to suggest modifications, if possible, in the present programme of the Indian National Congress for recommendation to the All-India Congress Committee is published for public discussion and circulated among the members, in compliance with the resolution passed in the general meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee held at Nagpur on the 14th April 1922.

PRINCIPLES OF AGITATION

That, in view of the fact that the roots of the present British Government have gone so deep and its tentacles have spread out so far and wide that its pervasion cannot be comprehended by any practical limitations.

(b) And that it is not, therefore, possible to avoid coming in contact with the Government in any of the spheres of life so as to make real non-co-operation with it feasible and yet enable us to live, move and have our being, without effective molestation from the Government.

It is not possible to conceive of any practicable agitation which is not based on the principles of manfully facing over political opponents in all spheres of activities where we come in contact with them, instead of turning our face from them in sullenness, in our desire to have nothing to do with them, and of doing our utmost, cheerfully meeting all risks and undergoings all sacrifices, to fight them with all the legitimate weapons at our command until we can bend them to our will, cutting off all the resources which enable them to maintain their domination over us, and taking full advantage of the weaknesses and shortcomings and the vantage points they offer. Thus in struggle lies the growth and progress.

That believing that Swaraj is the only panacea for all our grievances and wrongs done to us, such as the Punjab and the Khilafat wrongs, the object of the Congress should be the establishment of Swaraj in India and not the teaching and propagating of any code of morals as that of non-violence or self-suffering or self-immolation, however high spiritual value they may possess. The creed of the Congress should be the same as has been defined by the Nagpur Congress. It is sufficiently wide to enable men of all consciences and opinions to gather together under its banner and at the same time it now throws the responsibility of maintaining or destroying the British connection on Englishmen residing in India in official or non-official capacity. We have borne this burden for a long time under the idea of Divine dispensation promulgated by the late Justice Ranade. We have done this duty so long faithfully; let it now rest on the shoulders of the Englishmen.

The means at our disposal for the establishment of Swaraj as India is circumstanced to-day can be no other than peaceful and legitimate, as we have no means to bring about a Violent and bloody revolution. This is patent as daylight to all. There was, therefore, no need to emphasise non-violence in the manner and the shape in which it was being done so long, even to the extent of allowing it to interfere with the actual carrying out of any Congress programme.

(3) Legitimate means include all methods of retaliation and pressure and bargaining.

Peaceful means do not exclude right of self-defence of person and property. The Congress creed makes it incumbent upon members of the Congress organisation and Congress volunteer corps to observe strict non-violence both in words and deed in the exercise of their Congress duties, but the Congress shall not be responsible for any violence occurring anywhere and not initiated by Congress men. Such violence shall not be allowed to interfere with the carrying of any Congress programme.

(4) Now that we have been deprived of the charm and the driving power of the high personality of Mahatma Gandhi, we require the help of all in carrying out the Congress work and, instead of accustoming a Nation to depend for the fulfilment of its destiny and for its daily life of growth and progress, upon high individual personalities which are not born often in any Nation, the Working Committee be organised on the sounder basis and our programme be so rearranged as to extinguish all artificial harmful and disintegrating differences amongst Congressmen as co-operator and non-co-operators, councillors and non-councillors, practicing lawyers and others who have suspended practice and so on.

(5) The aim of the Congress is thus thoroughly worldly and for worldly happiness and has to be attained by worldly means which should be easily understandable and practicable.

(6) There should be a firm and cordial unity between the different religions and races inhabiting and owning India as their Motherland and all religions should have full and free scope without encroaching upon the rights and privileges of each other.

(7) Laying down of policies and programmes of Congress as may be necessary from time to time, shall be governed only by consideration of expediency and practicability and not be based exclusively on high altruistic ideas of morality or spirituality.

(8) The Provincial Congress Committee shall have complete autonomy in the carrying out of policies and programmes settled by the Congress.

(9) While approving whole-heartedly constructive programme adopted at Bardoli, we believe that on these principles all the items of non-violent non-co-operation programme can be made thoroughly practicable with some modifications as follows:—

(1) Boycott of Government and Government aided schools and National education:—

It is universally admitted that the Government system of education is very faulty, but it is not wholly right to say that it is the only root-cause of the slave mentality of the educated people. National education should be broad-based upon the establishment Polytechnical colleges in important centres of modern Mechanical industrialism. So that a student having finished his general education in the existing Institutions, national or otherwise, can acquire knowledge in these Polytechnical colleges, to earn his livelihood independent of Government service. Service securing agencies backed up by big and influential Swadeshi firms should be formed to provide suitable work and training to such students.

A good part of the crore of rupees collected for Tilak Swaraj fund should have been spent on the establishment of such polytechnical institutions as was suggested last year now a fresh fund be started exclusively for this purpose.

(2) Boycott of Government courts by litigants and the lawyers. So long as the human nature remains what it is and so long as the discipline of an organised social life is maintained not so much by considerations of moral virtues as of fear of punishments, effective boycott of Government courts is well nigh an impossibility at least until the Nation reaches the stage of political development when it can establish a parallel Government of its own with its own Courts of Justice and develops the power of enforcing their decrees. However, people can be gradually educated, by the establishment of arbitration courts, to depend upon the sense of Justice and fairness of their own people for the settlement of their disputes and thus a check can be put, to some extent, upon the ruinous tendency of excessive litigation, mostly fostered by the laws promulgated by the foreign bureaucracy.

(To be continued.)

TREATMENT OF A POLITICAL PRISONER.

JAILOR'S ALLEGED SACRILIGIOUS ACT

We understand that Mr. Mahomed Faiyaz Khan, M. L. A., has addressed the following questions to the Government of India:—

Will the Government be pleased to state if it is true, that.

(1) On February the 17th the Jail Superintendent Major Cook and Mr. Meck, the Jailer of the Hazaribagh Central Jail went to see Shah Abu Torab Ahmud, a political prisoner in jail.

2) When these two went to see Shah Torab Ahmud in Jail he was engaged in reading Quiran Sharif.

(3) Superintendent ordered him to stand up, but as he was reading the Quoran Sharif he could not stand but raised his hand to wait.

(4) Jailer seeing this, in front of the Superintendent, kicked the Quoran Sharif and forcibly lifted him, shook him physically and took away the Quoran Sharif.

(5) The people of Hazaribagh town in a meeting protested against this sacriligious act of the Jailer.

(6) Deputy Magistrate of Hazaribagh on the next day went to the Jail Hospital along with the Superintendent and the Jailer and there examined Shah Abu Torab Ahmud and other political prisoners and they all corroborated the fact of kicking the Quoran Sharif by the Jailer.

If the above statements are true will the Government be pleased to state why the said Jailer has not yet been dismissed inspite of his having betrayed the lamentable lack of regard for the most precious religious sentiments of the Musalmans.

REPRESSION DAY BY DAY.

ARRESTS IN U. P.

The following reports reach us from the Provincial Congress Committee of the United Provinces:—

Sultanpur.—Interference by police on Hartal Day, but public firm and Hartal spontaneous and complete.

Swami Darshannand convicted for one year. An enthusiastic shopkeeper, who refused to open his shop on the Hartal Day, was sent to jail.

Sitapur.—Sub-Inspector paraded the streets on the Hartal Day with policemen with loaded guns. Object to strike terror into the hearts of men in general and shopkeepers in particular. Hartal complete and spontaneous, notwithstanding.

Ballia.—8 workers, including the Secretary, were arrested on the evening of the 14th for bringing about a successful Hartal on the 13th.

Tahsil Pubaya, (Dist. Shahjahanpur.—On the Hartal Day certain Government servants and estate employes came in the Bazar with lathis in their hands, threatened to beat people and also to institute false proceedings against them. They succeeded in opening a few shops and left afterwards abusing the rest, particularly the workers.

Lakhimpur.—(26th March) Sub-Inspector entered into the houses of some workers (of Bara Gaon) at midnight with several policemen, beat people, robbed them of their money and threatened them "against becoming volunteers or crying Gandhi ...Jai" The people took fright and ran away to come back after a week or so.

HYDERABAD LANCERS.

CAUSE OF THEIR STRIKE.

(Associated Press.)

SECUNDERABAD, April 25.

There has been no further trouble in the Imperial Service Lancers lines. In all 267 men of the 1st Lancers have been paid their salary and ordered to quit the barracks and 34 men (ring leaders) of the 2nd Lancers have been sent away. It would appear from the men's grievances that they claim they have right to be put in the same scale of pay and ration allowances as their comrades of the Indian Cavalry, and, although they were informed that the question was actually before the Legislative Council, they took the step of striking. Many of the men seem to have bitterly repented their action as they have begged to be taken back, especially those with families.

A Madras, message of April 24 states:—At Egmore Police Court to-day one Kabuli by name Abdulla Khan who dealt in clothes at Vaniyambadi was produced by police on charge of being in possession of a forged thousand rupee currency note. The accused was remanded to custody til the 3rd May.

ARMS LICENSE.

"NOT A PRIVILEGE BUT BIRTH RIGHT."

BABU BHAGAWANDAS ANSWERS CHARGES.

(Associated Press.)

BENARES, April 24.

To-day's "Aj" publishes a controversy between the District Magistrate Mr. Darwin and Babu Bhagawan Das, president of the Non-Cooperation party on granting of the licences to the non-cooperators.

While asking Babu Bhagawan Das, to deposit his fire-arms within a week the Magistrate explained that as one of the main objects of the non-cooperators is to rouse popular sentiment against the Government and in some cases to embarass it in performance of its work, a condition of things which has culminated in many disturbances of peace, I do not think it advisable to continue a privilege to any member of that party which it is within the discretion of the executive to bestow."

Babu Bhagawan Das rebutting the argument says that the object of his party is to make people realise that the existing form or system of irresponsible Government is thoroughly unsatisfactory and to bring such perfectly peaceful pressure to bear upon all those concerned as would secure a change in that form or system from that of irresponsible to responsible. If this has, despite all precautions, led to a condition of things which has culminated in many disturbances of peace the leading non-cooperators are much less responsible for it, being unsalaried and having to earn their living otherwise than are the salaried police and magistracy for their great failure to prevent thefts and burglaries and other ordinary crimes which are constantly taking pdace; or to take a grosser case—than an egregious army costing 65 crores of rupees a year for its failure to prevent Frontier raids and losses of life and property of people which losses have been admitted by the Commander-in-Chief recently.

Further he does not regard the Arms Licence a privilege but a birthright of every gentleman while living a household life.

NEED OF UNITY.

MR. BHURGRI ON FOREIGN PROPAGANDA.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, April 24.

Interviewed by an Associated Press representative, on the eve of his departure for Europe, the Hon. Mr. Bhurgri stated in connection with the present situation that though the present outlook was very gloomy he was still optimistic of the future of his country.

Referring to Pandit Malaviya's efforts Mr. Bhurgri deplored that not much had been achieved so far in the matter of reunion although Panditji had been untiring in his efforts and unsparing in his persuasions of the non-cooperators regarding the necessity of fullest cooperation amongest ourselves. What was wanted was a true strong union, a genuine unity and it was impossible without fullest recognition of the reality of the present situation and genuine desire for mutual cooperation by all parties. He regretted that as yet the Non-Cooperation leaders did not appreciate this fully. In this connection he had noticed with considerable satisfaction Mrs. Besant's new scheme of reconstruction, a copy of which had been sent to him a day or two ago. He had only glanced through it and he thought it offered much in the nature of sound reconstruction work to which country could apply itself with profit and effectiveness. To him Swaraj or self-Government was incompatable without sound mass education and a scheme for national defence with which alone could we evolve a truly national representative system of Government and national army, and, therefore, he agreed with Mrs. Besant that India should herself form her own constitution. He, however, did not agree with her regarding work in England. We may not make applications to British Parliament and public but supply the need of sound, effective, with a view to educate the English opinion on Indian affairs. propaganda in England was no less urgent and great than that of educating the electorate here.

Mr. Bhurgri was entertained by his friends and admirers and members of his community before his departure.

UNITY LEAGUE.

ESTABLISHMEN OF ASSN. IN DHARWAR.

(From our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, April 25.

An influential Association named the "Unity League" is started here for bringing about rapprochment between the Brahamins and the Non-Brahmins in Dharwar District. Mr. Jog, a leading pleader is president and Messrs. Nargundkar, and Patwardhan, pleaders are Secretaries. Besides members there are sympathisers among whom are Messrs. Bettigeri and Sidenur, first class subordinate judge and Assistant Public Prosecutor respectively. The Association will at present concentrate its attention *inter alia* upon eliminating friction in the municipalities and the local boards and upon improving the local newspapers. Much useful work is expected of this responsible association.

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NATIONAL MUSLIM UNIVERSITY.

APPEAL TO HINDU STUDENTS.

Dear Brethren,

We, the Hindu students of the National Muslim University appeal to you, whether reading in the Government Colleges or sitting idle at home for want of proper local facilities, to prosecute your studies in our college.

For a long time have been watching for an opportunity to address you, but fate willed it otherwise. We have at long last found an occasion to make this appeal to you. Our fates have been decided by the All-India Congress-Working-Committee meeting held in Delhi. The constructive part of the programme should be done with our heart and soul. It is obligatory on every student. The best way in which we can do the work, is to receive the best education as far as possible and thereby be more helpful to our cause than we are already.

Our college is a young sapling. We can give strength to it or uproot it. All depends upon the students. If you really have yearning in your hearts for Mother India's greatness, the best way is to get yourselves educated in our college in order that Hind may attain the pinnacles of her glory. Our college is the centre of true knowledge, imparting intellectual, moral and spiritual education, and it is being daily improved.

The real seed of Hindu-Muslim Unity can be sown in our institution and the tree which germinates would last for generations. It is not only beneficial to us, but the future glory of India depends upon it. It is one of those pillars upon which the pavilion of Swaraj will be erected. Ultimate success depends upon unity and love. It is the touch-stone of our ability to live as a free nation.

If the material used be stale, the whole building will come down with a crash, and the loss done will be irreparable. When we know beforehand the consequences of negligence then why not consolidate the thing by slow and regular process? Every individua is responsible for the uplift of a nation. Is it not then the duty of the Young Hindu generation to do its part nobly? Most certainly you will agree, it is. You should fight should to shoulder with your beloved Moslim brothers who are fighting enthusiastically for the national cause. The National Moslim University is the earliest and the healthiest child of the great national upheaval, called the Non-Co-Operation Movement. It leaves its portals wide open for all. It has a most efficient staff, as can be gathered from its prospectus.

Some of you will raise a question about our college. It will be said that it has some sectarian atmosphere about it. We admit it is essentially Muslim, but we make bold to assert that it is Indian to the core. While on the one hand Muslim culture is taught Hindu learning too is equally encouraged. The National Muslim University is quite different from other colleges that existed in the past and are still in existence. It teaches unity while most of the others throw an appeal of discord among the Indian youths. This is the fundamental difference between a National and a Government College.

The treatment of the Hindu student is undoubtedly good, and leaves nothing to be desired. No one intrudes upon one's religious sentiment. Here is perfect mutual tolerance. The holy spirit of tolerance is the only spirit by which one can win the heart of another and thus the thread of love gets strengthened more and more.

Brothers! What an excellant thing it is for us, that such a splendid spirit exists here! It will undoubtedly help us in the formation of our characters. And character will infuse into us self-respect, the best garment with which a man may cloth himself.

You will realise that such qualities are not found in youths of the Government Universities. The reason is quite obvious. They do not want that the young generation should have strong character—the foundation-stone on which life depends. Nipping in the bud is their policy.

We have a seperate Hindu Boarding House, and get all the conveniences supplied to others incuding a Brahmin Cook.

Dear Brothers! If you really desire India's uplift, you must purify yourselves by leaving the Government aided institutions at once and get yourselves educated in the free atmosphere of our college—The National Muslim University.

We once more strongly appeal to you to to join our institution in hundreds, thus showing how very anxious you are to train yourselves in the best possible manner for the service of our common Motherland.—Yours, etc.

HINDU STUDENTS OF THE
NATIONAL MUSLIM UNIVERSITY,
ALIGARH.

'CRUELTY TO DUMB-CREATURES.'

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is a piteous thing to know, at least for me, that the Bombay Municipality has provided bullock-carts for catching the wandering and poisonous dogs in the city, for the safety of the people, but it is quite against human feelings and nature, the way in which they are mercilessly caught. To-day, while passing on the road near Girgaum, where I live, I saw a little dog, although by no means poisonous, being caught very mercilessly by his skin with a long iron-rod, the ears of which caused a great amount of blood to come out of it. I was deeply moved with pity in my heart, which greatly necessitates me, to bring to the notice of authorities concerned, not to adopt this way as it creates injury to the dumb creatures, I hope the Municipality authorities will kindly look into the matters.—Yours, etc.,

A SYMPATHIZER.

Girgaon Back Road,
April 22.

A Lahore correspondent writes that an up-to-date Urdu Nationalist Daily by the name of "Hindustan" is about to be started from there. The services of an efficient editorial staff have already been secured.

PRODUCTION OF KHADI.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is greatly to be desired that a very considerable percentage of agriculturists and their folk should be induced to work the Charka for a couple of hours everyday throughout the year. One way of bringing about this desideratum suggests itself to me, and it has been recommending itself to me the more I have been thinking about it. I, therefore, give it to your readers in the hope that something might be attempted in the proposed line by persons competent to deal in such matters.

It is well-known that the women-folk in all villages get up early in the morning at four o' clock and work the homely grinding mill for two hours each day to provide the necessary quantity of Jivari and Bajri flour for the family bread. Grinding the corn is, compared to spinning, a very simple though a very laborious process and we might use bullock power for this work even if we are not able to use the wind power as in England. What is wanted here is a simple mechanism that would be worked by bullock-power and capable of grinding of all the corn necessary for the villagers cheaply. The mechanism should be easily capable of being kept in order by the village carpenter and blacksmith. In this way we might ease our women-folk of this unnecessary and laborious heavy work and thereby free them to devote those two hours to the Charka. In this way at least 25 per cent. of the village populations could be made available for the Charka. In former times—only about 25 years ago.—the women-folk used to work both the Charkha as well as the mill, but the advent of Manjar Pat from Lancashire drove away the Charkha to the lumber-room. If we want to revive it now, the surest way is to ease the women of the labour of the grinding mill. The whole apparatus should not cost more than a couple of hundred rupees and should be capable of turning out two maunds of flour by bullock power in eight hours per day. If any of your readers could put me into communication with any agency that would supply such a simple grinding mill, he will have done far greater work for production of khadi than by a big lecturing tour.—Yours, etc.

MARATHA.

THE EXAMPLE OF JAPAN.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I trust that the following lines will receive the attention of the Bombay Municipality in the interest of the poor pedestrain who has often to travel through muddy streets in Bombay.

It was raining here when I landed and consequently some of the streets were muddy. While I was walking by one of these streets I observed a Motor Car coming from behind. Having had the bitter experience of getting the dress spoilt by the mud thrown off by a running Motor Car in Bombay and Poona I hastened to save myself from that fate by running to the farthest possible point from the path of the car. Many people began to look at my action with wonder as I could see that from their faces. I myself was wondering as to how the passer by dressed in neat and clean clothes did not care to protect himself from this danger and it was only when the car actually passed by my side that I realised the meaning. Of all the apathy shown by the pedestrains? The wheels of the car were protected from the outer sides by a Mud-Guard which prevented mud being thrown off on the sides. I learnt later on that it was compulsory to have these mud-guards in the interest of the pedestrains. "What a boon!" I thought to myself, "would it be to the poor pedestrains of Bombay and Poona—and they form the vast majority of the population—if the Municipality makes it obligatory for all Motor Car Owners to use these Guards! It is certainly not necessary for us to wait the advent of 'Home Rule' for such kind of Legislation but unfortunately it is quite true that the average member of our Municipality is not half so conscious of his responsibility as the lowest class of person in Japan." And when the broad fact comes before my eyes that these members are the so-called "intelligentsia." I become utmost dispaired at the long distance we have to travel to reach a truly civilized life in civics and politics But who cares for a poor pedestrian in India?

I hope, however, that my voice will not be lost in the wilderness. Some sympathetic Corporator like Shet Hansraj Pragjee Thackersy or some other Nationalist would take this matter in hand and earn the everlasting gratitude of the pedestrians.—Yours, etc.

V. V. OAK.

Kobe, March 11.

SCOUT RALLY AT CHHINDWARA.

REMARKABLE EFFICIENCY SHOWN.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CHHINDWARA, April 20.

The C. P. Provincial Conference passed off successfully at Chhindwara. One of the chief attractive features during the Conference was the Scouts Rally. I am told in no other provincial conference as yet was such a display made. The Scouts, majority of whom, were from the National School Raipur wore a Khaki Uniform made of Khaddar in military style with green scarves round their neck. There was a spacious compound where the display of the Rally was made. There was parading, marching with band singing of the National Anthem. Many demonstrations (sham of course!) were made, chief of which were the crossing of the river by means of a rope, rendering First Aid to the injured, putting down of fire set on a house, making of ladder of scarves to ride up, etc., etc. One of the scouts jumped thirty feet down and was held up by the scouts standing on ground on their hands which were spread up in a net-like manner.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, the President of the Conference, remarked that she had not seen such Scouts even in Bombay and spoke very highly of them.

Will it not be a very good suggestion if every National School in India had Boy Scouting under efficient supervision purely with a view to help the distressed and for the sake of the health of the bays as well.

PROFESSIONAL COLLEGES.

RESERVATION OF SEATS FOR BACKWARD CLASSES.

The following resolution of the Government of Bombay is sent to us for publication:—

"Government understand that in several of the professional colleges under their management the demand for admission is greater than the available accommodation. While every effort will be made to make the accommodation keep pace with the demand, this may not be immediately possible in some cases. The admissions are being consequently made by the principals giving preference to the best qualified applicants with some consideration in a few cases for applicants from the backward classes. It is possible that in such competition for admision the backward classes do not get enough opportunities for getting professional education.

Government are, therefore, pleased to direct that in future 10 per cent. at least of the places in each such institution every year, should be made available to candidates from the backward classes of the Hindus and 10 per cent. to Mahomedans in this Presidency provided they possess the minimum qualification for admission according to the rules, and are, in the opinion of the principals, reasonably likely to go through the whole course of training provided in the institution and qualify for a degree.

These percentages should be made available to these classes only at the beginning of the academical year. If a sufficient number of applications from these classes are not received on the last date for receiving them, the principals should proceed to fill up their places from the other classes in the usual way."

IRRITATING WAYS OF THE TRAMWAYS

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Much as we appreciate the local Tramway service there is still room for improvement in their ways of doing things.

First I would like to point out that simple people like myself cannot understand why passengers are not given time to change trams at junctions or are compelled to wait a quarter of an hour or more—on some occasions much more—because a tram is allowed to leave the junction half a minute before the other arrives. Sometimes one leaves just as the other arrives, with the result one has to choose between running the risk of an accident or being delayed in his journey. I think this can be remedied.

Secondly I have noticed on several occasions where owing to the mistake of the conductor, tickets have been punched for the wrong destination and the passenger is irritated to find he has to choose between getting down and buying another ticket. Only the other day I was travelling in a tram when three respectable Parsi Ladies were told they could not proceed to their destination unless they purchased fresh tickets. They remonstrated, saying they told the Conductor where they wished to go, and could not see that they should be responsible for his mistake. He had punched the ticket for the changing place instead of their destination. The only reply the lady got was "Utar ja!"

Now it seems to me this could be avoided by Conductors only marking the changing place and leaving the next Conductor, who in any case has to examine the tickets, to mark the passenger's final destination. Thus a passenger bound from Colaba to Null Bazar on a No. 4 Tram would have his ticket first punched to Pydhowni as the changing place and on boarding a No. 18 or 19 the Conductor would ask his destination and cancel his ticket.—Yours, etc.

GREEB MANAS.

ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In view of the correspondence re. Oriental Life Assurance Co. recently appearing in your paper of yesterdays date, may I request the Directors of the Oriental Life Assurance Co. to put a man of the type of Dr. Sukhia on their Board who has for the last many years worked very hard for the welfare of the policy holders and share holders of the company. I suggest that all shareholders and policy-holders should elect him on the board as a Director. The form of the-proxy used by the Oriental Life Company does not state any definite object of proposition for which these proxies are to be utilised at the Annual General Meeting and as such they are quite useless. Proxies if at all to be of any use should be taken in respect of certain proposition to be moved in the meeting. The shareholders and policyholders, therefore, strongly protest against the Directorate making any use of the proxies that they have secured in an invalid manner with a view to utilise them for an indefinite object.

Some years back proxies on similar forms were taken to be used at a meeting to be held at the Company's office and the late Dr. Bahadurji brought forward the above objection in that meeting that Proxies having not been taken for any definite object were invalid. The majority of the members agreed with the objection and the proxies were all set aside on the strength of the above fact. Simlar objection should be brought forward at the present meeting and the proxies secured by the company should be compelled to be laid aside and all propositions at the meeting should be decided by the actual show of hands of the qualified policyholders and shareholders.—Yours, etc.

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THIRD CLASS RAILWAY PASSENGERS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The grievances of third class passengers have recently received some attention at the hands of certain members of the Legislative Assembly and the Government also seem to have been moved to a sense of their responsibility in the matter. A Railway Advisory Committee has been appointed to advise the Railway Board in connection with popular grievances regarding Railway administration. We have not much faith in Committees, but let us hope that the members of this Committee will belie the popular opinion regarding the usefulness of these committees.

Those who have thought over the difficulties of the 3rd class travelling public will tell you that they cannot be set right by any superficial treatment of the subject such as some politicians seem to think. The appointment of passenger guards, for instance, however benevolent the motive may be, often adds to the troubles of third class passengers. Unless there is a thorough change in the point of view of the Railway Administration the matter can never be set right. The Railways should be made to understand that they exist mainly on the revenues derived from third class and Inter class passengers and that these people deserve the greatest attention at their hands. At present they seem to think that the third and Inter class exist for fetching revenue which has to be spent on the comforts of the 2nd and 1st class passengers. One illustration will make it clear. It was recently stated that the third and Inter classes provide five-sixths of the revenue derived from passenger traffic. But what portion of the total accommodation in a train is given to these classes. Every day the facilities of third class travelling are being restricted. On the G. I. P. Railway the only fast train (with the exception of the Calcutta Mail) on which there is third class and Inter class accommodation in the Delhi Express and there too the Inter class accommodation is only nominal. Only one compartment is given to Inter class passengers in which men and women have to travel huddled together. At times it happens that there is no Inter class accommodation at all even in this train. In no other passenger train is Inter class accommodation provided. Formerly the Delhi Express was reserved only for third and Inter class passengers, but nor more than half the room is reserved for 2nd and 1st class accommodation which in ordinary time quite empty. People who have seen the condition in which 3rd and Inter class people travel in this train will bear witness to the callousness with which these classes are treated by the Railway Administration. The 1st and 2nd classes are resorted to by the privileged classes, people who generally travel gratis and at other people's expense viz., the Railway servants and Government servants and their comforts seem to be the paramount concern of the Railway Administration. These classes do not earn the Revenues of the Country and in any other Country would be compelled to travel by the lowest class. It is only when they are compelled to travel third class that they would see the difficulties of third class travelling and then only would the grievances of these people be remedied.

The Legislaive Assembly should see that the Railways are Indianised at the earliest opportunity and they should refuse to vote grants unless each year the Government shows a substantial advance towards this goal. No mere vague assurance on the part of Colonel Waghorn should satisfy the members that all will be well with third class travelling. The whole system should be changed lock, stock and barrel. The structure of third class carriages makes comfortable travelling impossible. There should be only three rows of seats in a carriage and sleeping bunks should be provided in these classes. The Assembly should see that a large portion of the 150 crores recently for Railway purposes is spent on the construction of third class carriages of an improved pattern.

Another thing of almost equal importance is the provision of ladies' compartments in Inter classes just as it is done in the third classes. The accommodation for women in third classes should be increased as at present women's carriage are almost always over-crowded. A statutory provision should be made for the compulsory provision of a 'Ladies' Compartment' in the Inter class and all trains carrying passengers should be compelled to have accommodation for Inter class passengers.

First and second class travelling should be made more expensive than at present and they should be made to pay the cost of their own maintenance which they do not do at present. All Government servants (unless they are very high officials) and Railway Officials should be compelled to travel third class as by so doing the State would save money and third class travelling would be purged of many of its evils.

I hope I shall be able to enlist the sympathies of some of the Legislators in the country who should take a real and living interest in the matter and ought not to be satisfied with the lip sympathy of Government officials who make professions in order to get the votes for securing grants.—Yours, etc.

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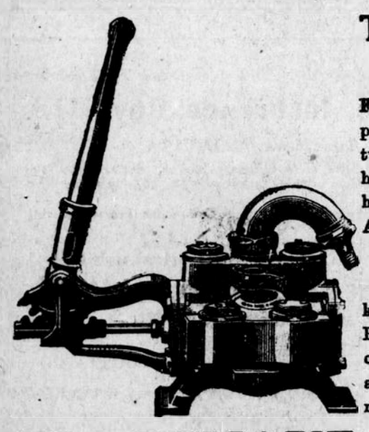

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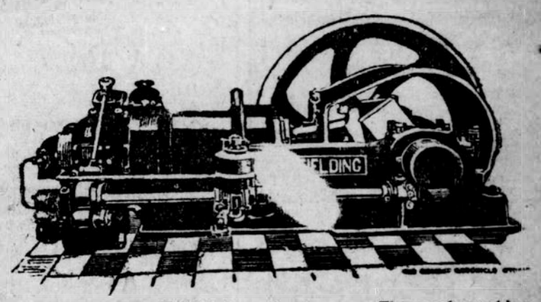

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Printed and published for the INDIAN NEWSPAPER Co., LTD., by MARMADUKE PICKTHALL (Editor), at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Madows Street, Fort, Bombay.